

Arms Balance Seen Shifting Against Israel

Conviction Is Growing Among U.S. Officials

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—A growing number of senior administration officials now privately conclude that recent movements of Soviet-manufactured surface-to-air missiles toward the Suez Canal have shifted the military balance in the canal zone to the disadvantage of Israel.

They differ only on how much the new development might increase the rate of Israeli aircraft losses should fighting resume along the canal.

In an effort to mitigate this new situation, and to improve deteriorating relations between the United States and Israel, officials here are studying the possibility of providing Israel with sensors and reconnaissance devices.

These devices include small ground radars, night vision devices, acoustic and seismic anti-infiltration sensors, and airborne infrared scanners and side-looking radars.

While American analysts are not of one mind on this, one of them suggested that substantial Israeli aircraft losses in any resumption of hostilities might force Israel to shift her strategy for the defense of the eastern bank of the Suez Canal and the Sinai Peninsula.

Heavy Losses Anticipated
"If Israel tries to re-establish its air superiority over the canal it would have to absorb terrible losses of planes and pilots, and, in the end, couldn't sustain them," a ranking American planner said.

"We must give the Israelis some alternative, other than to consider desperate acts."

In recent days, administration spokesmen have insisted that the military picture in the Middle East has not become "unbalanced" and will not be allowed to become so.

This was believed to be an allusion to the administration's decision to provide Israel an additional squadron of about 24 F-4 jets, together with Shrike anti-radar air-to-ground missiles and electronic devices that might be used in trying to penetrate the augmented Egyptian air defenses.

The Shrike, never before supplied to Israel, is designed to ride the SAM radar signal back to its source and destroy it. It was used successfully in North Vietnam against the SAM-2 sites there.

But American officials agree that while such weapons improve the defenses, they are far from a total answer. Egypt is now believed to have thousands of machine guns, hundreds of radar-guided anti-aircraft guns and many scores of low-level SAM-3 and high-level SAM-2 missiles within the cease-fire zone, which extends 31 miles on each side of the canal.



SKY MARSHALS—A group of federal agents from various U.S. departments begin receiving special instruction in airliner security from TWA lecturers.

New System Reported Put Into SAM-2s

By Joe Alex Maris

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (NYT).—New and much more sophisticated guidance systems have been installed in Egypt's SAM-2 anti-aircraft missiles, according to diplomatic sources here.

The new systems are reported to be able to jam the electronic foil equipment used by Israel to destabilize the rockets' guidance systems. They were held responsible for as many as five Israeli Phantom shot down in the Canal Zone just before the cease-fire went into effect last month.

Sources here could not confirm Israeli charges that Egypt had violated the cease-fire by moving SAM-2 missiles into the zone. But it was held unlikely inasmuch as Egyptian crews are not trained to operate this more sophisticated weapon, so far as is known. Even if they were, it was held unlikely the Russians would condone such flagrant breaches of the cease-fire.

The Egyptians flatly deny they have moved any new missiles into the cease-fire zone, which stretches 50 kilometers (about 31 miles) back from the canal. But a remark by a top Egyptian official during an unusual press briefing three days ago appeared to be indirect confirmation that the SAM-2s have been fitted with more advanced guidance systems.

This official said that the "understanding" which accompanied the cease-fire agreement allowed for continuation of what he called "previously contracted agreements." Then he added pointedly: "Hence we have no objection to new electronic equipment being delivered to the Israelis."

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From Kennedy Airport

U.S. Agents Riding 'Shotgun' On Some International Flights

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Armed U.S. federal agents began riding international commercial flights from Kennedy Airport yesterday as an anti-hijack measure ordered by President Nixon.

A spokesman for two international carriers said that the program was actually in effect, but they refused to say which flights carried armed sky marshals.

Friday, almost 100 federal agents arrived at Kennedy to begin a crash course that might be called "How to Fire a Gun Inside a Jetliner Without Shooting It Down."

The men, the initial members of the federal cadre of guards announced by President Nixon to deter hijacking, are to ride unobtrusively aboard flights from Kennedy and other airports. They will wear civilian clothes and conceal pistols under their suit jackets.

Carrying suitcases, heavy footlockers and briefcases, the men arrived at two crew training centers operated at Kennedy by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines two hours before the White House announced the new program at 12:30 p.m.

They had received orders to go to Kennedy on Thursday. Most were members of the Secret Service or other agencies of the Treasury Department.

This initial force is to be augmented over the next few days with men from other civilian agencies and the armed forces, the Federal Aviation Administration said.

Most of the men who pulled up to the training centers in taxis and private cars were in their 20s or 30s, although there was a handful of older men. Most were tall and husky, about 10 percent were black.

Shortly after noon, the airline training buildings began to take on the look of an induction center for army recruits.

The men formed long lines outside medical offices, took of their shirts, and received a battery of inoculations for new jobs as paid, armed world travelers. Unless they were already immunized, each man had to receive a smallpox vaccination and shots for cholera, typhus, typhoid, tetanus and yellow fever.

One agent who spoke in a South-east accent watched two Pan Am stewardesses who were out of uniform and wearing mini-skirts, pass as he waited in line for the medical shots. He turned to a companion, who was also looking at the girls and said, "This looks like pretty good duty."

Later in the afternoon, they began their formal training. It included tours of a Boeing-707 and

London Set To Free Girl

(Continued from Page 1)

Swiss Note Conditions

ZURICH, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Albert Messdorf, vice-president of the Zurich cantonal government, said here yesterday that Switzerland's conditions for releasing the three Palestinian commandos imprisoned here still stood and all passengers from the three airliners would have to be freed first.

Under Swiss law, the cantonal authorities have the final say on the freeing of the commandos because it was a Zurich cantonal court which sentenced them to 12 years jail last December for shooting up an Israeli airliner here.

102 Israeli Cholera Cases

JERUSALEM, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Six more cases of cholera were confirmed here today, bringing to 102 the total number of cases reported in Israel and Israeli-held territories.

3 Jets Insured, But Collecting Is Doubtful

'Political Hijacking' May Offer Difficulty

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—All three airliners blown up in the Jordanian desert yesterday by Arab commandos were insured at or near their full value according to officials of the airlines involved.

There is a question, however, whether Trans World Airlines, Swissair and the British Overseas Airways Corp. will be able to collect for losses resulting from a politically motivated hijacking.

A spokesman for TWA said its four-and-a-half-year-old Boeing-707 was valued at \$8 million to \$9 million by two forms of insurance—basic coverage and a special war-risk policy issued through underwriters in London.

But TWA has not yet received insurance payment on a claim filed after hijackers blew the nose off another of its 707s in Damascus last year because it has not been determined whether the hijacking was a war risk.

"It's just going to boil down to filling our claim and seeing what happens after that," the TWA spokesman said of the latest loss.

Pan Am Was U.S. Policy

Unlike the Pan American World Airways Boeing-747 jet blown up by commandos in Cairo earlier, the TWA 707 is not covered by any form of federal insurance. The Federal Aviation Act of 1958 permits the government to sell insurance for any percentage of loss on 747 beyond what the London market is willing to insure or on which the rates are not considered reasonable.

Pan American said there was a possibility that it might collect 40 percent of its 747 loss from the government under such a policy. According to BOAC, the VC-10 that was destroyed was fully insured for \$8.5 million under a war-risk policy. "We assume there will be no problem in collecting," a spokesman said.

The Swissair DC-8 destroyed was insured for \$8 million, but it could not be learned immediately whether the company held a war-risk policy on the plane.

Some foreign airlines are insured through government agencies while others buy commercial coverage on the London market.

As PFLP Releases All But 50

Israelis Round Up 450 Arabs As Counter-Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

turned to airline officials here to get passports of passengers who had already left with temporary documents. Pinned to each passport was a PFLP badge.

A Popular Front spokesman said Saturday night that the remaining passengers would be kept as hostages until seven Arab guerrillas detained or jailed in Switzerland, West Germany and Britain, and an undisclosed number of guerrillas detained in Israel, are released.

In Beirut, a Popular Front spokesman said the hostages included five Israeli women "whom we consider as war prisoners because they work with the Israeli Army."

Israelis or Americans with dual Israeli-American nationality, six Swiss, six West Germans and six British subjects.

Meanwhile, Jordanian Premier Abdel Moneim Rifal Saturday night denounced the blowing up by the Palestinian guerrillas of the three airliners.

"It is deplorable that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine chose to blow up the planes contrary to the decision of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization," he said.

Newsman approaching the desert airstrip Saturday were stopped by an Israeli roadblock some distance away. Then at 3:30 p.m. (3:30 GMT), they heard a loud explosion and a huge cloud of black smoke rose over the scorching desert. About five minutes later there was another explosion.

None Injured

A PFLP spokesman assured newsmen in Amman that none of the remaining hostages at the desert airstrip had been injured in the explosions. He said all were cleared from the planes minutes before the blast.

Immediately after the explosions, the entire area was sealed off. The passengers who remained and saw the explosions were taken away a short time later to the Jordanian capital. The Israeli men were taken in a special bus to a secret destination where the guerrillas say they will be kept during negotiations for the release of the Arabs' imprisoned comrades.

The other hostages, who had arrived only a short time earlier at Amman's International Hotel, were anxious when news reached them about the explosions.

The scene in the hotel lobby was one of indescribable confusion. Guerrillas brought in the passengers' baggage—hundreds of suitcases bearing traces of thick yellow sand—and dumped them in the hotel entrance.

There were very few guerrillas in sight and nothing apparently to stop anyone walking away from the hotel, which is in an area controlled by the Jordan Army. Some Jordan Army soldiers with automatic rifles and sleeping bags entered the hotel, apparently intending to stay the night.

However, guerrilla sources indicated that passengers should not try to move out.

The passengers were later flown to Nicosia in three planes.

Two crewmen from the Trans World Airlines jet were paraded before newsmen in Amman Sunday night to tell them they and other hostages were being well treated.

But First Officer Jim Maires and Flight Engineer Alfred Kibura were marched away under armed escort and newsmen got no opportunity to question them.

"Tell them how you are being treated," ordered a guerrilla official to give the brief news conference.

"Treated Very Well"

"We are being treated very well," responded Mr. Kibura. "We get plenty of food—better than their own people have. A doctor visits us and we get all the medicine we need. Everything is very good. These people have been very good to us."

A representative from Pope Paul VI, Msgr. Jean Rodhan, met Sunday.

UN Aides Support Israeli 'Right' to Hold 2 Algerians

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 13 (WP).—UN legal experts said Friday that Israel had the right under international law to detain two Algerian security men who were passengers aboard a British airliner.

This opinion, offered in response to newsmen's questions, seemed sure to stir up a storm of controversy here. It appeared to detract from the appeal by Secretary-General U Thant for the release of the two men seized by Israel when the plane landed at Lydda on Aug. 14.

It also went against the implication of the unanimous Security Council consensus on hijacking. The consensus was for the release of all passengers and crews held as the result of hijackings and "other interference in international travel."

The UN legal experts based their opinion on the right of a country at war to protect itself when an enemy citizen passes through. They confirmed Israeli assertions that one of the two was the head of Algerian security. Algeria has stated repeatedly that it considers itself at war with Israel.



NOW THEY CAN SMILE—Three U.S. girls and an Indian boy laughing and smiling as they arrived in Zurich Saturday along with other victims of Mideast hijackings.

Hostages Describe Ordeal in the Desert

(Continued from Page 1)

The guerrillas conducted indoctrination sessions, trying to explain their position, Mr. Rogers said.

"I kind of went in one ear, you know," he said. "We were thinking about other things. We just kept hoping that America would do something to get us out of there."

Press Harassment Charged

A New York Times correspondent in Cyprus reported that most of the freed passengers refused to disclose their names or make statements, especially those whose husbands or sons remained hostages of the commandos. Some passengers appeared frightened, and others spoke angrily of photographers who "harassed" them during sleepless nights as guerrillas and Jordanian forces battled in Amman.

A New York educator, who refused to give her name, said heatedly: "I will not speak to reporters. I now agree with Vice-President Agnew's views on the press. The behavior of reporters in Amman was horrible."

She told of flashbulbs starting women and children as they struggled to sleep in the

hotel's basement nightclub as lightning flashed outside.

"A cameraman even put like a bomb to be able to photograph them (the hostages) as they were covered," she said, "it was shocking."

Guerrillas Kept Out

Of her treatment by the guerrillas Mrs. Rodman said: "They knew I was Jewish. They treated me very well all the same. We were friendly. We refused to speak of politics."

Thomas Rogers, 39, a librarian from Knoxville, Tenn., said that the commandos kept a confining board the plane "like tourists."

The commandos were asked not to carry their weapons with them when they came, because they frightened the children, Mr. Rogers said.

"Many of them were probably never in an airplane before, and when we asked them to stop coming in, they did stop," he added.

Air Pirates' Unit Ousted

(Continued from Page 1)

hijacked airliners and among them would keep some hostages.

The massing of troops was "timorous" and Israeli planes engaging in unusual activity along the border area, the radio said.

The four-nation Arab League mediation committee said that it had received a positive answer from the Jordanian government indicating it was ready to implement a plan to put the 10 agreement between the Jordanian government and Palestinian guerrillas into effect.

The committee was expected to receive the guerrillas' reply today.

'Bloody Clash' Reported

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (AP).—Jordanian Army and units of the Palestine Liberation Army fought a "bloody clash" in northern Jordan today, the Amman radio sources in the guerrilla ce committee said the fighting

volved guerrillas from el-Fatah and regular forces of the PLO.

Said to be a Fatah guerrilla and Jordanian soldiers were killed, gave no other details of the fighting.

The clash was the first officially reported by the state-control radio since a new cease-fire agreement went into effect between the army and guerrillas Thursday.

A spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command said the clash started when the Jordan Army opened up with artillery two guerrilla jeeps, destroying

Report of Birth Termed Untrue

GENEVA, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Dr. Roland Marti, chief medical counselor of the International Red Cross Committee said tonight that no baby was born to any of the passengers on the three airliners hijacked to Jordan.

He said the report that an American woman had given birth aboard one of the planes in the Jordanian desert must have been a mistake. No passenger was more than about four months pregnant, he added.

9 Die in L.A. Hotel

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (AP).—Nine persons were found dead today in a hotel fire that caught more than 80 persons asleep in the 6-story Sunset Square Hotel near downtown district. At least 25 injured, two critically. One of dead, a teen-ager girl, was killed jumping from a third-story window.

WEATHER

ALGIERE... 19 66 Partly clear
AMSTERDAM... 19 66 Very cloudy
ANKARA... 29 84 Rain
ATHENS... 30 86 Sunny
BEIRUT... 29 84 Sunny
BERLIN... 16 61 Very cloudy
BOMBAY... 29 84 Sunny
BUENOS AIRES... 16 61 Cloudy
CAIRO... 29 84 Sunny
CHICAGO... 16 61 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN... 15 58 Showers
DUBLIN... 15 58 Cloudy
HAMBURG... 15 58 Cloudy
HONG KONG... 24 75 Sunny
JERUSALEM... 16 61 Cloudy
LONDON... 15 58 Cloudy
LYONS... 15 58 Cloudy
MADRID... 24 75 Sunny
MILAN... 15 58 Cloudy
MOSCOW... 15 58 Cloudy
MUNICH... 15 58 Cloudy
NEW YORK... 23 78 Sunny
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Senate Panel Is Unanimous On Car Smog Curbs by 1976

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Proposed legislation that would require American automobile manufacturers to eliminate 90 percent of exhaust pollution by 1976 has won the unanimous approval of the U.S. Senate Public Works Committee. The proposal has been attacked by Ford and General Motors as "unrealistic" and "unworkable."

Herbert I. Misch, Ford's vice president for engineering and manufacturing, said that the proposal "is unrealistic in terms of current or anticipated technological development and poses a major threat not only to the automotive

N.Y. Hospitals Try to Recruit Nurses Abroad

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT)—We have rewarding openings in all nursing units," reads an advertisement in a recent Sunday Times of London. "St. Vincent's Hospital & Medical Center... a teaching & learning hospital... in the center of Greenwich Village, New York City, you will be close to art, sports, theater and music, just steps away."

In an effort to ease a nursing shortage that has been particularly severe in the last year or so, a number of New York hospitals have been recruiting abroad. Mount Sinai Medical Center has begun advertising in nursing journals in Britain, Canada, Australia and Ireland. Some other voluntary hospitals have been talking to private agencies that arrange for the import of foreign nurses. And the New Health and Hospitals Corp., which oversees the city's 18 municipal hospitals, is considering ways to attract foreign nurses as part of a major recruitment drive to open 1,000 new hospital beds.

Some of the hospitals, including Mount Sinai, have conducted overseas campaigns in the past. The Department of Hospitals, which is in charge of the public hospitals until last July, began placing ads in nursing journals abroad three years ago.

But St. Vincent's campaign is its first venture abroad. The nursing shortage is "no more critical now," than before, a St. Vincent's spokesman said. However, the response to newspaper advertising here and elsewhere in the United States has not been good, so the hospital placed several notices during July and August in London's Sunday Times and Daily Express and in two newspapers in Ireland. Right now, hospitals seeking visas for prospective foreign employees face a wait of at least ten months before the nurse is given a number under the worldwide quota system enacted in 1965. Foreign nurses seeking visas on their own initiative must wait longer.

UAW Slates GM Strike for Midnight Tonight

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The United Auto Workers executive board decided unanimously today to strike General Motors Co. at midnight Monday unless a new contract is agreed upon by that time.

The 700,000-member UAW previously had chosen GM and Chrysler as twin strike targets, exempting only Ford, which was hit by a seven-week strike in 1967.

But the union board decided today that unless a settlement is reached when the current three-year pact expires it will aim its strike entirely at GM plants in the United States and Canada.

UAW president Leonard Woodcock said it appears "quite certain" the strike will begin in U.S. and Canadian GM plants at midnight Monday.

Sirhan Disciplined For Prison Outburst

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Sept. 13 (UPI)—Sirhan Sirhan was disciplined Friday for a tantrum in his cell on San Quentin Prison's death row in which tear gas was used to subdue him.

The Prison Disciplinary Committee imposed 30 days of restricted privileges for Sirhan. He has been almost totally isolated for his own safety. During the 30-day period, Sirhan cannot use the prison's canteen services, will be deprived of television, books and magazines for two days and for five days will not be allowed into a private exercise yard.

Robert Kennedy's Eldest Son, 17, Plans a Career in Public Service

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's eldest son, who is almost 18, may wear his hair shoulder-length, but like his father and uncle he plans to build a career in public service.

"What nobler way is there for someone like me to accomplish something of value?" Joseph Patrick Kennedy 3d said in an interview published in Parade magazine yesterday.

He said the most important lesson he learned from his father was "that all people should be treated with fairness and dignity."

Although he is as athletic as his father and worked this summer as a \$300-a-month apprentice mountain guide on a 14,110-foot Mount Rainier in Washington, serious skiing and football playing injuries prohibit him from the armed forces.

To graduate from Milton Academy near Boston, the prep school his father attended before him, the young Kennedy will have to do an extra six months' work. He said he was unsure of his plans after that.

"I'm not worrying about college," he said. "I've got to finish high school first."



JOYSTICK DRIVING—U.S. Secretary of Transportation John Volpe takes the driver's seat of an Ohio State University research car in Columbus, Ohio. The control stick in his hand takes the place of steering wheel, accelerator and brake pedal.

Agnew Assails 'Nabobs of Negativism'

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 13 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew lashed out Friday against "the nabobs of negativism" who believe the United States is on its last legs. He predicted they would not be around very long.

On the second day of a Western tour, Mr. Agnew campaigned in behalf of Sen. George Murphy, Gov. Ronald Reagan and Rep. Bob Wilson of California.

And as on his previous stops in Illinois and Wyoming, he sent persons scurrying to their dictionaries.

"In the United States today, we have more than our share of the nabobs of negativism. They have formed their own 4-H club—the hopeless, hysterical hypochondriacs of history."

"We have the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee (Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark.) condemning America as what he calls 'a sick society.'"

"If we were to believe men like these, we would buy the nation that the United States is headed for Recession, Repression and Regression. Of course we are not. The dreaded 'doomsday machine' is only that senator's mimeograph machine," Mr. Agnew said.

More and More Americans Seeking to Marry Vietnamese

By Gloria Emerson

SAIGON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—"Hey, honey, what is your name?" the 22-year-old lieutenant asked his Vietnamese fiancée at the U.S. Consulate here, where they were applying for a marriage affidavit.

The girl giggled. In wiggly letters she carefully wrote her name: Nguyen Thi Le. The lieutenant, looking surprised, tried to pronounce it but gave up.

"You're still Lee to me, honey," he said. The couple left silent as they went on filling out forms.

It was not an unusual conversation in the crowded waiting room of the consulate, where an increasing number of Americans—military men and civilians—are applying for the papers needed to marry South Vietnamese.

There were 455 approvals by the military in 1969. In the first eight months of 1970 there have been 397. Whether the marriages took place or not, the U.S. military can military or the consulate because the only records of ceremonies are in the districts concerned.

Since Americans can be legally married only in a Vietnamese civil ceremony, they must apply to the consulate for the papers that Vietnamese officials require of foreigners. Servicemen must have military permission—a process most of them find too long and confusing.

The consulate also handles applications for immigrant visas of the Vietnamese fiancées, a routine procedure. It is vastly complicated, however, because of the requirements of the Vietnamese Ministry of the Interior, which must issue a passport and an exit permit before a U.S. visa can be granted.

Analysis of the available information on American-Vietnamese marriages does not yield what would appear to be a typical case history. Nonetheless, the brides are usually girls who worked on bases or in bars or nightclubs.

Specialist Frederick Black, a 23-year-old native of Stockton, Calif., hopes to marry 21-year-old Nguyen Thi Thieu, whom he met seven

Gallup Poll Congressional Races Tied To President's Popularity

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 13.—As the 1970 congressional races move into full swing across the nation, a majority (56 percent) of the nation's voters voice approval of President Nixon's performance in office.

This popularity rating, recorded in a survey completed last week, is one point above the rating given the President in the previous survey, in early August.

The highest point reached by the President during the current year was 63 percent approval, recorded in mid-January. His low point was 53 percent, in late March.

Effect on House Races

What is the effect of the President's popularity on the congressional races? To what extent is there a "rub-off?"

To try to shed some light on these questions, the popularity of each President at the beginning of the campaign in the last six congressional off-year elections has been compared with the House seat gain or loss in the November elections.

This analysis reveals a relationship between presidential popularity at the beginning of congressional campaigns in early September and seat losses, although the evidence is more dramatic in some years than in others.

Evidence gained since 1946 indicates that when a President's approval rating is high—that is, in the 60s—the seat loss for the party in control of the White House tends to be much less than the norm, which is 34 seats for the last six off-year contests.

On the other hand, when the President's popularity in early September is low—that is, in the 30s or 40s—the seat loss tends to be greater than the norm. In fact, the greatest seat loss (56) was recorded in 1946 when President Harry S. Truman's early campaign rating was only 32 percent.

Normal Loss Seen

Based solely on this evidence, the GOP would seem to be headed for something approaching a normal seat loss in the House this year. However, it is vitally important to bear in mind that many other key factors must be taken into account, including the course of world events.

The year 1950 is a good example of the impact of events in the closing days of a congressional campaign. Mr. Truman's low popularity rating of 43 percent approval, recorded in early September of that year, should have contributed to a larger than normal seat loss in that fall's elections. The loss for the Democrats of 39 seats, however, was actually only slightly under the norm for an off-year election.

The likely explanation lies in the fact that the election that year came only a few days after a series of military victories in the Korean War, culminating in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's successful drive to the Manchurian border. Hopes were high.

Wasp Sting Kills Woman

ROUBAIX, France, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—A 63-year-old woman died here yesterday after being stung by a wasp, police said. The woman, Mrs. Sophie Eldink, died after being stung on her wrist. More than ten persons have died from wasp stings in France in the last two weeks.

Study Shows 13% of Adults In U.S. Are Nearly Illiterate

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—At least 13 percent of the adult population—and possibly far more—is afflicted with serious literacy problems that impair daily life, according to a national survey.

The survey, conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for the new National Reading Council, asked a nationwide cross-section to fill out five basic forms.

Even though the forms were simplified, the failure rate ranged from 3 to 34 percent.

Overall, Mr. Harris said, the survey shows that 13 percent of the population over 16 years of age "lacks the reading ability necessary for survival." He said that this was a conservative figure and that it would be 24 percent if it included persons polled who declined to complete their interviews.

Even the conservative figure far exceeds the federal estimate that 6.5 percent of American adults are functionally illiterate.

Walter W. Straley, chairman of the new National Reading Council, criticized the way the federal estimate is achieved. It is based, he said, on the number of persons who have completed the fifth grade rather than on actual reading ability.

The survey generally supported an earlier Harvard study, which suggested that as much as half the adult population could not read well enough to master a variety of ordinary reading materials.

The higher estimate of the extent of functional illiteracy by the Harvard study was attributed to its use of unsimplified materials and of more difficult forms, like income tax returns.

Release of the Harris survey was a highlight of the first meeting of the reading council. The council is a 50-member body established by President Nixon to stimulate improved reading programs by public and private agencies.

Here are the national findings:

Nixon Popularity

Approve 56

Disapprove 30

No opinion 14

100

The following table shows the comparison of the early-September presidential popularity rating for the last six congressional years with the seat losses in the November elections:

Year President Campaign Rating in Power

1946 HST 32 55

1950 HST 43 29

1954 Ike 65 18

1958 Ike 56 47

1962 JFK 67 4

1966 LBJ 48 47

1970 Nixon 56 ?

The current seat division in the House is 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans.

Nixon Backs Plan For Nationwide Bicentennial Fete

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—President Nixon has formally approved plans for bringing the entire nation into the celebration of its 200th anniversary in 1976.

Major roles also will be assigned to Washington, Boston and Miami, in accordance with recommendations of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

President Nixon sent a message to Congress strongly endorsing the commission's chief recommendations that the commemoration be national in scope, seeking to involve every state, city and community.

Mr. Nixon asked all the states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia and territories to help ensure nationwide participation.

Tito to Visit Belgium

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (AP)—Yugoslavia's President Tito and his wife will pay an official visit to Belgium, Oct. 6-9 this year.

Hurricane Leaves Trail of Wreckage In NE Mexico

CIUDAD VICTORIA, Mexico, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—Hurricane Ella, which blasted a trail of devastation across the northeastern coastal plain of Mexico, was today petering out in inland mountains—but in its wake came torrential rains and danger of floods.

The area through which the hurricane swept has been declared a disaster zone by the government. Its population is 50,000.

About 20 percent of the houses in the 100 villages affected have been destroyed by Ella or resulting floods, but no deaths have been reported. The hurricane, in a last furious burst, flattened three mountain villages.

Torrential rains, which have caused rivers to burst their banks, were continuing today, giving rise to fear of more floods.

One hundred trucks and seven helicopters of an oil company today carried the first relief supplies into the stricken area.

Bonn President Ends Trip

BONN, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—West German President Gustav Heinemann returned here last night from a four-day state visit to Norway.

FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM

the

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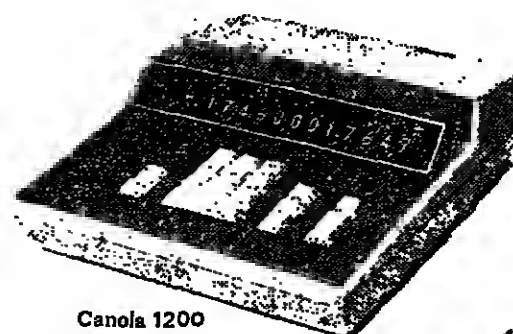
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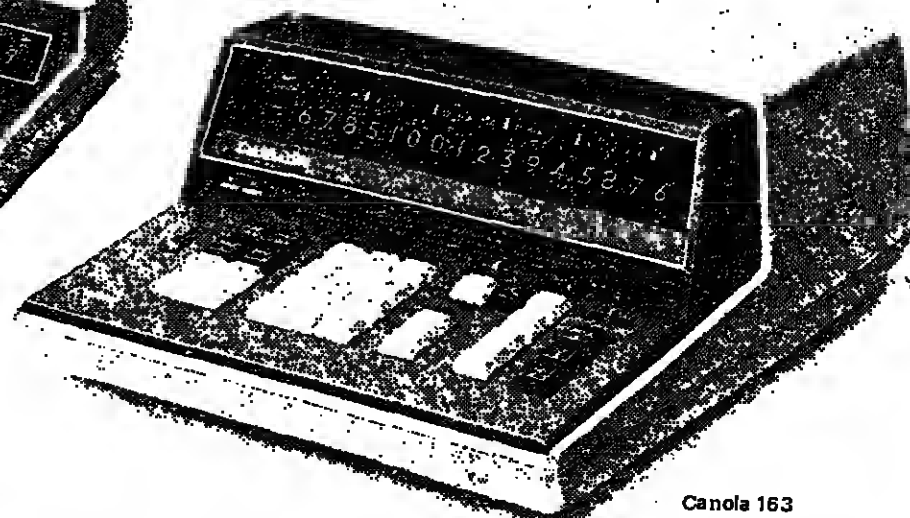
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Secret Service to Guard Officials

U.S. Will Help UN Security At 25th Anniversary Parley

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 13 (NYT).—Confronted by mounting acts of violence across the United States, federal and local authorities are mapping extraordinary security measures to protect visiting officials at the United Nations' 25th anniversary celebration.

President Nixon, British Prime Minister Edward Heath, and 50 other heads of state and government have indicated their intention to be here for the celebration of the UN's founding. Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin is also scheduled to attend the session, but his visit is now somewhat in doubt.

The General Assembly opens on Tuesday but most of the dignitaries are timing their arrival for the two-week period beginning Oct. 14 that has been set aside for the commemoration. The UN Charter went into effect on Oct. 24, 1945.

The Secret Service was designated by Mr. Nixon earlier this month to supervise security, and a \$1,650,000 appropriation requested.

A Secret Service spokesman in Washington said that agents from 65 field offices would be called in

Peking Assails Russian Pact With Germans

Accuses Soviet Chiefs Of Betraying Europe

HONG KONG, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Communist China has belatedly attacked the peace treaty signed by the Soviet Union and West Germany last month, accusing the Soviet leaders of betraying the interests of the peoples of Europe.

In the first official reaction from Peking, one month after the event, Chinese Communist press articles today pictured the treaty as a "dirty deal" and "monstrous fraud" that afforded an opportunity for militarism to develop in West Germany without hindrance.

An article carried by the Chinese press agency said that the treaty exposed the Soviet leaders' "ugly features" while the commentator of the Peking People's Daily denounced their "despicable acts" and "treason."

The treaty, which was signed in Moscow by Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union, accepted the post-war European borders as inviolable and opened the way to closer ties between the Bonn government and the Communist governments of Eastern Europe.

The Chinese articles expressed concern over the future of East Germany, viewing the treaty as tacit recognition of West Germany's right to annex the German Democratic Republic. They also accused the Soviet authorities of retreating on the question of West Berlin.

The article said that, in order to extricate itself from economic difficulties, the Soviet Union had "fallen on its knees before the vanquished West Germany and begged it for aid."



WIND WRECKED—A view of the campground near Venice that was swept Friday night by a tornado. Several campers were killed; cars and houses were ruined.

Luna-16 Sent Aloft by Soviet Craft in Orbit

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched an unmanned spacecraft toward the moon yesterday and said it would carry out lunar explorations by automatic means.

The news agency Tass said the automatic station Luna-16 was fired toward the moon from another orbiting spacecraft. Tass added that the craft "went into a trajectory close to the predetermined one" and said all equipment and systems on board were "functioning normally."

"The aim of the space station's flight is to carry out scientific exploration of the moon and the near-moon space," Tass said.

Luna-16 is Russia's first lunar probe since July, 1968.

At that time the Soviet's unmanned Luna-15 shadowed the American Apollo-11 and apparently attempted to land near where Neil Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. set down. Luna-15 crashed, however.

The Soviet Luna program of unmanned vehicles has been successful all along they wanted to explore the moon by automatic stations.

Luna-3 took the first photographs of the moon's hidden side and transmitted them to the earth on Oct. 4, 1966.

Luna-9 accomplished the first soft landing on the moon, on Feb. 3, 1966, and sent back the first television transmission.

Tass today gave no indication whether Luna-16 carried cameras. It said Soviet scientists were in constant communication with the craft.

Venice Declares Mourning As Tornado Toll Rises to 35

VENICE, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Venetian authorities yesterday declared a day of civic mourning for the victims of a freak tornado which swept through the city's famed waterfront and outskirts Friday night, killing at least 35 persons.

The death toll continued to rise as frogmen dragged more bodies from the lagoon, where a crowded water bus was caught by the tornado, spun into the air and flung back into the water.

So far 13 bodies have been recovered from the lagoon. Between 60 and 70 passengers were aboard the vessel when the tornado struck.

Yesterday morning, three bodies were found by frogmen near a landing stage on the island of St. Elena. The body of a woman was found, trapped in the cabin when the vessel was raised at noon.

Near Landing Site

The ferry, which left St. Mark's Square after dark in squally weather, heading for St. Elena on its way to the Lido, was only a short distance from the landing stage when disaster struck. Most of the bodies were found within 35 yards of shore.

The tornado left a trail of destruction 400 yards wide, uprooting trees on the seashore and sending tiles flying from the roofs of nearby buildings.

A wooden landing stage was smashed against the shore. Behind it, crushed by the gusting winds and debris, a crowd of people and a few cars were scattered around the city outskirts.

At Casavita, on the nearby coast, six tourists identified in unconfirmed reports as Germans were killed when the tornado struck.

Camp Site Smashed

Cars, trailers and tents were picked up by the tornado and hurled several yards before being crushed by the gusting winds. Several campers were killed and many others injured. A man was killed by another tornado at Padua, 20 miles west.

Suenens Urges All Churches To Hold Council in Jerusalem

By Edward B. Fiske

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Leo Cardinal Suenens, the Roman Catholic primate of Belgium, opened a major theological congress here yesterday by declaring that it was time to move beyond the documents of the Second Vatican Council and to prepare "the next phase in the history of the church."

The 68-year-old cardinal, generally regarded as the most prestigious progressive voice in the church, said that Christians should begin dreaming about convening a new ecumenical council representing all Christian traditions, including Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy and Protestantism.

Cardinal Suenens suggested that such a council be held in Jerusalem, the birthplace of Christianity, and that it be called the Second Council of Jerusalem.

The First Council of Jerusalem was held in AD 50 and set the pattern for further councils that have assembled throughout the history of the church. At Jerusalem, a faction headed by St. Paul defeated one led by St. Peter and established the policy that Christianity would be preached to gentiles as well as to the Jews.

Future of Church

The cardinal made his remarks last night in the opening session of the World Congress on the Future of the Church.

Alan Paton Gets Passport Back

DURBAN, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The South African government has restored international travel privileges to Alan Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country" and one of the country's most outspoken critics of apartheid.

Mr. Paton, who lives in a country house 20 miles from Durban, applied for a passport on June 19. He received it through the mail last week. It is issued unconditionally and is valid for all Europe, North America and the West Indies.

Mr. Paton's passport was withdrawn in December, 1969, when he returned from a visit to Britain and the United States. No reasons were given, but it was generally believed that the action was taken because he had attacked South African government policies while abroad.

Austrian Is Rescued On Mount Kenya

NAIROBI, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Rescue parties, including six crack Austrian climbers, this evening managed to bring down an Austrian climber, Dr. Curt Judmaier, of Innsbruck, who was injured and stranded on Mount Kenya Sept. 5.

Battling against stormy weather, the rescuers got Dr. Judmaier, who broke both legs, down from a hut 16,000 feet high that they had reached last midnight.

Lombardi Estate To Widow

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—Vincent Lombardi left the bulk of his estate, valued at more than \$1 million, to his widow, Marie, papers filed Friday revealed. The professional football coach died of cancer Sept. 3.

Senate Panel Is Told

ROK Forces in S. Vietnam Cost U.S. \$1 Billion in 5 Years

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee disclosed yesterday that the dispatch of 50,000 South Korean soldiers to fight in South Vietnam had cost the United States more than \$1 billion in the last five years.

The agreement under which that sum was spent covered direct support for the troops such as overseas allowances, arms, equipment and rail fares.

It further covered a wide range of other assistance, including modernization of South Korean forces in their own country, procurement of military goods in South Korea for U.S. forces in South Vietnam, expanded work for South Korean contractors in South Vietnam, and financial aid.

U.S. support for the South Korean troops in South Vietnam has long been public knowledge, but the extent and cost of that assistance had been kept secret until the release yesterday of the transcript of testimony by administration officials last February before the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo.

U.S. Support

The transcript included a chart breaking down U.S. support "associated with each of the four major deployments" of South Korean troops since 1965. Through the end of 1969, the total cost was \$675.5 million.

Added to that was the cost during the months of May and June, 1970, which was about \$125 million. A further cost, which was not specified, was for transport of personnel and equipment.

The Pentagon inserted into the transcript a statement that the current annual cost to the United States to maintain a South Korean soldier in South Vietnam was about \$4,000. By comparison, the annual cost for an American soldier there was put at \$15,000, a figure the Pentagon had not made public previously.

During the same period covered by the report, the U.S. also put about \$1 billion into the economy of Thailand while 13,000 Thai troops were serving in South Vietnam.

Under a similar agreement, the United States absorbed \$30 million in costs to support 2,000 Philippine soldiers, mostly engineering troops, who were in South Vietnam from the end of 1966 until the end of 1969.

The Symington subcommittee made public for the first time the basic agreement, known as the Brown Memorandum, that covered the support for South Korean troops in South Vietnam. It was written by Winthrop G. Brown, then ambassador to Korea and now deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, suggested in the hearing that the memorandum had been kept secret to prevent Congress from knowing its contents.

Ambassador to Korea William J. Porter denied that. But American officials in Seoul at the time the memorandum was written said privately that it had not been made public because the Johnson administration feared congressional opposition.

Cambodian Task Force Battles Reds

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 13 (UPI).—A 4,000-man Cambodian task force carrying out Cambodia's largest military offensive of the war fought its way into the southern portion of Tang Kaek today in daylong battles against Viet Cong troops.

The Communists continued to hold the center of the city, 52 miles north of Phnom Penh, at nightfall. A Cambodian officer said some of the Viet Cong troops were in a pagoda that was spared from bombardment because it was sacred ground.

American C-119 Shadow gunships supported the Cambodian attack.

In Saigon, military sources said heavy fighting had broken out around the besieged South Vietnamese fire base O'Reilly, 300 miles north of Saigon.

The sources said North Vietnamese gunners shelled the fire base with at least 150 rounds of 82-mm. and 120-mm. mortar fire yesterday and continued the bombardment at a slower rate today.

The battle of Tang Kaek was the first heavy engagement for the Cambodian task force that set out six days ago from Skoun, 17 miles south of today's fighting, to drive through the heart of Viet Cong bases and bivouac areas.

Gen. Neak Sam, commanding the operation, said five Cambodians were killed in the fighting and at least 35 wounded. Military officers said many dead Viet Cong were found and many other dead and wounded were carried off.

In Saigon, the U.S. command reported U.S. helicopter gunners killed three Vietnamese civilians and wounded four yesterday when they opened fire on two fishing boats in a restricted area on the South Vietnamese coast.

Earlier today the U.S. Command reported that a five-ton U.S. Army truck had been smashed into a three-wheeled mini-bus on a highway north of Saigon, killing 11 Vietnamese civilians and injuring five others.

Elsewhere in Vietnam, allied spokesmen reported:

• Five Americans were killed and nine wounded by booby traps and road mines in scattered incidents around the country.

• Another U.S. Army light observation helicopter was shot down and destroyed 115 miles southwest of Saigon, with two U.S. crewmen wounded. It brought the unofficial count of U.S. helicopter losses in Vietnam to 1,777 since Jan. 1, 1961.

List of Viet Defoliation Sites Withheld From U.S. Scientists

By Victor Cohn

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Sept. 13 (UPI).—The Defense Department is blocking some U.S. scientists' efforts to learn what Vietnam defoliation has done to human health and the land. The department cited national security as the reason.

"We've been given every other kind of cooperation, but we can't get the most basic information we need—a list of areas sprayed, and when, and with what," Matthew S. Meselson of Harvard University said in an interview.

Dr. Meselson, heads a group named by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the largest U.S. scientific organization to launch a study expected to take years. A molecular biologist, Dr. Meselson helped persuade the Nixon administration to destroy its stockpile of 30 days in South Vietnam, he is attending the international Pugwash Conference on science and world affairs here.

In South Vietnam, he and three colleagues saw whole areas of denuded forests and stricken crops. Including some that have started coming back and some that may never come back.

The scientists are making no judgments yet on the effects of various herbicides—particularly 2, 4, D, which has been discontinued for fear of genetic effects.

But since 1961 U.S. forces have made 30,000 flights spraying herbicides on forests, roadsides, crops and sometimes—unavoidably but inadvertently—on people.

Further information on these areas sprays, Dr. Meselson said, is crucial to scientific study and important to South Vietnam's recovery.

"Ambassador (William) Bunker agreed we should have this information," Dr. Meselson said. "He sent a cable to Washington saying he saw no reason why we shouldn't have it."

The answer, apparently, no. The information is classified "confidential," though the enemy certainly knows where we sprayed. Amazingly, the Defense Department, before we left, gave us a list with full map coordinates of the 20 most recent areas of spraying, which would be of value to the enemy, this would be.

Dr. Meselson toured Vietnam with Arthur H. Westinghouse College in Vermont, the director of the study; Robert S. Cook, Yale ecology graduate student, and Dr. John Constable of Harvard Medical School.

They took soil, plant, food and mothers' milk samples and human fat, hair and other tissues—to help plan their fuller survey with the aid of "the many competent South Vietnamese scientists."

By published report, U.S. spraying has affected more than 4 million of 14 million acres of South Vietnamese forest, and 500,000 of 7.5 million acres of cropland.

"Crop destruction mission" are still authorized and still go on. Transport areas and perimeters of bases are still being sprayed," Dr. Meselson said.

With U.S. and South Vietnamese cooperation, the scientists saw all parts of South Vietnam on foot or from the air. Despite dangers, they feel studies of short and long-range defoliation effects can begin "right now." Some had thought the study would have to wait the end of the war.

Arson Destroys \$350,000 in Hay In Wash. State

EPHRATA, Wash., Sept. 13 (UPI).—Fires in more than 100 haystacks have baffled the police and spread tension through the rich farmland of the Columbia River basin.

Since the fires started on Aug. 7, more than 14,000 tons of hay with a market value of almost \$350,000 have been destroyed. One man has been jailed on arson charges, but the fires continue in the early-morning hours over a five-county area.

Sheriff Ralph Hall of Grant County, which has been the center of the fires, has called in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I'm not even guessing at a motive," he says, although he has indicated that as many as ten men may be involved.

The man arrested was a member of the militant National Farmers Organization, which advocates holding back crops to increase prices received by farmers.

Timothy Leary, 'Drug Prophet,' Flees Calif. Jail

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif., Sept. 13 (UPI).—Timothy Leary escaped today from a minimum security prison where he was serving a term for possession of marijuana.

Leary, 40, walked away from the California Men's Colony West outside this city, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Leary was reported missing during a backslap shortly after midnight.

Leary was convicted of marijuana possession last fall at Santa Ana and sentenced to six months to ten years in prison. The California Adult Authority refused last month to free him following six months in jail and scheduled for next August another hearing on the length of his sentence.

U.S. Women's Cigarette Use Declines For First Time Since They Lit Up

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 13 (NYT).—For the first time since the emancipated female of a half-century ago dared to defy convention by smoking in public, cigarette smoking has declined among adult American women, a new national survey has shown.

Despite a population increase of about three million adult women, there are now 300,000 fewer female smokers than there were in 1966. During that period 3.8 million women joined the ranks of former smokers.

The women are among the more than 13 million adult Americans who have given up cigarettes in the last four years, bringing to 28 million the number of Americans who are now non-smokers. As one anti-smoking commercial puts it—the "unhooked generation."

Nearly two-thirds of the adult population are now non-smokers, the survey revealed, whereas less than a decade ago nearly half of adult Americans smoked.

The new survey, taken among a representative sample of 5,000 Americans 21 years and older, was described by Dr. Daniel Ewen to the first national conference on smoking and health, which just ended here.

Carefully avoiding any remarks about the "weaker sex," psychologists at the meeting suggested that the modern American woman often smokes to reduce the tensions of her multi-valued life and thus may be more wedded to her cigarette than men, many of whom smoke mainly for pleasure.

Useful Addresses in Europe

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

Obituaries

'Two Gun' Cohen Dies at 84;
Ex-Aide to Chinese Leaders

By Robert F. Levey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—Morris Abraham Cohen, 84, a British Jew who became the right-hand man and chief underground operative of two generations of Chinese leaders, died yesterday of unknown causes in Bedford, England.

Known for his daring, cunning and his raucous laugh, Mr. Cohen was a full general in the Nationalist Chinese Army even though he was a British subject. He was responsible for organizing and arming Peking's first army under Sun Yat-sen, and was Sun's personal, heavily-armed bodyguard for 16 years.

Born in London's East End of Polish immigrant parents, Mr. Cohen spent a tortured boyhood of fights with other children and academic failures in British schools. At 16, as a punitive measure, he was sent to Vancouver, British Columbia, to live with an uncle.

Disdaining school, Mr. Cohen helped his uncle sell dry goods in Vancouver's Chinatown. In 1908, in his uncle's shop he met Sun, who was then living in exile in Canada and trying to arrange American financial backing for an eventual takeover of China.

Hired at 20

The next year, at 20, Mr. Cohen was hired at the then-fabulous salary of \$5,000 a year as Sun's American bodyguard. That same year, he arranged the first of

many illicit purchases of weapons for Sun.

Mr. Cohen always referred to weapons as sewing machines. He received a 2.5 percent commission for each sale, which often ran into the millions. He would frankly admit in later years that every purchase of guns he ever made was illegal.

In 1922, Mr. Cohen first arrived in China and was commissioned a colonel in the army. Among Westerners there, he was known as "Pat Moike." Among the Chinese, he bore the nickname "General Ma," an approximation of his first name.

Mr. Cohen accompanied Sun on his travels throughout China until Sun's death in 1925. On one journey, he was wounded in the left arm in an assassination attempt, and took to packing two pistols—one under each arm—the rest of his life. His most famous nickname was drawn from that habit.

Switched to Chiang Kai-shek After Sun's death, Mr. Cohen switched his loyalty to successor Chiang Kai-shek, and continued to make at least one trip a year to the United States or Canada to buy guns or hire technological experts. Among the latter were aircraft designers and logistics experts, who helped Mr. Cohen organize China's first Nationalist Army and Air Force.

Mr. Cohen was promoted to general in 1937, when the Japanese invaded China, and he headed the successful effort to buy guns for the southern Chinese provinces closest to the Japanese border.

He was considered so dangerous by the Japanese that that country's navy once stopped and searched a British passenger ship on a report that Mr. Cohen was aboard.

Mr. Cohen was captured by the Japanese in Hong Kong during World War II and was held for two years in a prison camp. He was extensively tortured in an effort to extract information, and his nose, broken several times, became swollen and gnarled. His nose, his shortness and his girth became his most renowned personal features.

In later years, out of influence with Chinese leaders when the mainland went Communist in 1949, Mr. Cohen divided his time between the lobby of Hong Kong's Peninsula Hotel and a nursing home in Britain. His interests became illicit sales of wheat and high-stakes games of poker.

His last visit to China was in 1966, when, flanking Premier Chou En-lai and Deputy Chief of State Soong Ching-ling, Sun's widow, Mr. Cohen attended the official celebration of what would have been Sun's 100th birthday.

However, because of his reputation and the political friction it could have caused in China at the time, Mr. Cohen's presence was not officially announced.

He leaves no survivors.

Foster Rhea Dulles

JAMAICA, Vt., Sept. 13 (NYT).—Foster Rhea Dulles, 70, historian and educator, who specialized in American relations with the Far East, died Friday at his summer home here.

Mr. Dulles was a cousin of the late John Foster Dulles, former Secretary of State, and his brother, the late Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In many books and lectures, Mr. Dulles strove to improve U.S. relations with the Orient. At his death, he was working on a history of Chinese-American relations. He had visited Asia many times, after beginning his career in 1922 as a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor in Peking.

At one point in his journalism career, he was with the Paris bureau of The New York Herald Tribune, in 1925-26, and subsequently wrote editorials for the New York Evening Post, from 1927 to 1933.

Jacques Pills

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Jacques Pills, 66, the music hall and musical comedy singer and entertainer, died here yesterday after suffering a heart attack. He became well known during the thirties, in partnership with Georges Tabet, and later appeared with Lucienne Boyer and Edith Piaf, during the periods that he was married to them. He retired from the stage in 1957, but in recent years he had directed the music hall school at the Olympia here.

Ladislav Radimsky

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—Ladislav Radimsky, 72, a former deputy chief delegate of Czechoslovakia at the United Nations, died here this week following surgery several months ago.

Jacob Viner

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 13 (NYT).—Jacob Viner, 78, an economics adviser to government agencies for four decades and Walker Professor of Economics and International Finance, emeritus, at Princeton University, died yesterday at Princeton Hospital.

Christian Zervos

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP).—Christian Zervos, 81, one of the world's leading authorities on the work of

Maxim's Smoke-Bomb

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP).—A smoke bomb was thrown through the front window of Maxim's, one of the world's best-known restaurants, at 5 a.m. today. The restaurant was closed at the time and no one was hurt. Police declined to speculate on the bomber's identity or motive.



Morris Cohen in 1956

artist Pablo Picasso, died here yesterday after a heart attack. He founded the magazine "Cahiers d'Art" and the publishing house of the same name in 1928. He published a 22-volume catalogue of Picasso's work and organized the last major exhibition of the painter's work in Avignon.

Spy Mystery Figure of 1950s,
Noel Field, Dies in Budapest

VIENNA, Sept. 13 (AP).—Noel Field, 67, the former U.S. State Department official who asked for political asylum in Hungary with his wife, Hertha, in 1954, died yesterday in a Budapest hospital, sources close to the family announced in the Hungarian capital today. Hungarian news reports later confirmed the death.

The sources said he died after a prolonged illness, which was not identified. Before the illness, he was a top English-language reader in Hungary's foreign language publishing house.

The Fields had avoided newsmen since asking for asylum on Christmas Eve 16 years ago in Hungary, where they were in prison for five years prior to their release.

When the Fields asked for political asylum subsequently, the "Great Fields Mystery" which involved at least three East European countries, was partially clarified.

Noel Field disappeared in Prague on May 12, 1949. His brother Hermann went looking for him in Czechoslovakia and Poland, taking Hertha with him. He, too, disappeared, in Warsaw on Aug. 22, 1949. Four days later, Hertha vanished from her Prague hotel.

In freeing Noel and Hertha Field, Hungarian authorities said the charges against them had been "unwarranted." Hermann Field had been released before. Unlike Noel Field and his wife, Hermann Field returned to the West.

Branded as spies, the Fields figured in several Communist purge trials.

Cited in Trial The Hungarians cited them in their trial against former Interior Minister László Rajk, who was accused of pro-Russo activities. Rajk was executed, but later fully rehabilitated.

The turning point for the Fields was the defection of Polish security agent Joseph Swiatlo to the West. Communist authorities made him the scapegoat in the Field case, saying he was responsible for their false arrest.

Noel Field's decision to remain in Hungary did not surprise American officials at the time. They said he was obviously reluctant to face questioning about the case of fellow State Department official Alger Hiss if he ever disappeared, in Warsaw on Aug. 22, 1949.

Girls Belonged to All, Manson Trial Told

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13.—Girls of the Manson "family" worshiped Charles Manson, walked around nude at his instructions, and begged to support the group, a former member testified Friday at the Sharon Tate murder trial.

Dark-haired Danny De Carlo, a man in his 20s wearing an olive-drab shirt, blue jeans and boots, occasionally twirled his mustache as he answered prosecutor Vincent T. Bugliosi's questions about life with "Charlie."

Mr. De Carlo, a former member of a motorcycle club called the "Straight Satans," said he went to the former Spain movie ranch outside Los Angeles in March, 1969, to "fix a bike" and stayed at Manson's invitation, until late August last year.

"Everything I Wanted" "He said I could have everything I wanted," Mr. De Carlo explained. "He opened the door for me."

"He said the girls didn't belong to nobody. He said if I wanted to make love to them, I could."

At that time, the witness said, there were about five men and 13 girls living communally under Manson's leadership in the western-style buildings of the ranch.

Mr. De Carlo characterized the group as a "family," a group in which "everything belonged to everybody" and in which the girls' role as directed by Manson was "to take care of the man."

Mr. Bugliosi asked how the girls felt about Manson. Mr. De Carlo replied that "they worshiped him" and said that the young women thought Manson knew all and saw all.

"Did you ever hear Manson tell them to walk around in the nude?" the prosecutor asked.

"Yes," Mr. De Carlo said. "They took clothes off anyway."

"You liked that, Danny?" Mr. Bugliosi asked.

"Yeah," he said. "I dug it."

Reply Is Blocked Mr. De Carlo's reply was blocked by defense objections.

Los Angeles Times

Lawyer Jailed Again

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Manson's lawyer, Irving Kanarek, was given a second jail sentence for contempt of court for continuous interruption of the trial Friday.

Judge Charles Older sent Mr. Kanarek to jail for two days. He also adjourned the trial until next

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Chester Morris
Rites in N.Y.
Set for Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—A memorial service for Chester Morris, 69, who created the role of Boston Blackie, will be held here tomorrow at St. Bartholomew's Church on Park Avenue.

Mr. Morris was found dead of an overdose of barbiturates Friday in his room at the Holiday Inn in New Hope, Pa. Mr. Morris had been starring as Captain Queeg in "The Caine Court-Martial" at the Bucks County Playhouse.

His last motion picture is the screen version of the Broadway play "The Great White Hope," in which he portrays Pop Morrison, the boxing commissioner. He returned from the filming location at Almeria, Spain, only a month ago. The film will begin previews on Monday.

Mr. Morris was almost literally in the familiar show business phrase, "born in a trunk." His father was William Morris, a well-known actor at the turn of the century, and his mother was Etta Hardus, a comedienne with the Charles Frohman Company. He appeared in a silent film when he was only 9 years old and made his stage debut in support of Lionel Barrymore in "The Copperhead" when he was only 15.

Educated in Mt. Vernon

Born here on Feb. 16, 1901, and educated in public schools in Mount Vernon, N.Y., Mr. Morris, at the age of 17, was billed as "the youngest leading man in the country" when he toured in "Turn to the Right." This was followed by five years as a contract player with George M. Cohan's company.

In 1928 he was signed by D. W. Griffith for his first screen starring role, in "Alibi," and in the years that followed Mr. Morris made more than 85 films, including "The Big House," "Divorcee" and "The Chain." He was perhaps best known on the screen as the hero of 36 Boston Blackie detective stories.

In many of his films, as well as his plays, Mr. Morris, who was square-jawed and wore his hair slicked back, played unsympathetic characters. He usually did so by choice, he said.

After 23 years in Hollywood, Mr. Morris toured in Sidney Kingsley's "Detective Story," in which he was seen as a neurotic policeman, and later starred on Broadway in "The Fifth Season," "Blue Denim" and "Advice and Consent." In 1967 he played the father in "The Subject Was Rose."

Even though Mr. Morris had grown frail in recent years and suffered from a stomach ailment, he remained active on the stage and in television.

8 Hurt in Clash
Before Bordeaux
Election Speech

BORDEAUX, France, Sept. 13 (AP).—A brief but violent clash involving iron bars and paving stones caused at least eight injuries prior to an election meeting held here last night by maverick French politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

Supporters of an extreme right-wing candidate in next Sunday's election for Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas sent here battled with private guards at the meeting. Nick Maloumian, assistant to Mr. Servan-Schreiber, secretary-general of the Radical party, was admitted to a hospital with throat injuries. Another man was reported to have collapsed after being hit in the back by stones.

Police stood by the entry to a school where the fight took place but did not intervene. Mr. Servan-Schreiber, also standing for election in an effort to galvanize opposition to Gaullist rule, arrived at the school after the battle and spoke as scheduled.



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The seizure last week by Palestinian guerrillas—some of whom are shown above on a training mission—of four international airliners and the holding of many of the passengers as hostage (top picture) brought the Mideast conflict to a stage of grave crisis.

The Hijackings: Tracing the Steps of a Journey to World Despair

By Anthony Austin

NEW YORK (NYT)—The interview took place in the suburbs of Amman one night last summer. "What right do you have to impose this war on Europeans?" the Italian journalist, a woman, demanded of Dr. George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, referring to the rash of skyjackings and other terrorist acts the Front had just carried out in Western Europe.

"I will explain," said Dr. Habash in the interview, which appeared in Life magazine. "We have to stand against whoever supports Israel economically, militarily, politically, ideologically. This means... the U.S. and almost every country in Europe."

"Do you want to make war on three-fourths of the planet?" "Our struggle has barely begun; the worst is yet to come. And it is right for Europe and America to be warned now that there will be no peace for them

until there is justice for Palestine."

Last week the fanatic logic of a small guerrilla band, the most militant of the Palestinian commando groups consecrated to the recovery of their lost homeland, imposed on four Western governments—and on Israel—a new kind of crisis in which the lives of hundreds of hostages and the safety of international air travel were interwoven with the issue of war and peace in the Middle East. Two great Western jetliners—

then, as of Wednesday, three—stood on a sunbaked desert plateau 25 miles outside Amman, the fabulous latest haul of the Popular Front's hijack veterans, while representatives of the ragged guerrillas ringing the planes palavered on an international level on their threat to blow up the planes together with their passengers and crews.

Everything Soured

Then, after moving their human cargo of some 400 passengers to Amman and nearby towns in batches, and finally freeing all but 35 men (Israeli, British, Swiss, West German and American) and five Israeli women, the guerrillas blew up the three aircraft 13 hours before their own deadline—10 p.m. Saturday—for acceptance of their terms. It was their "first warning": the lives of the remaining hostages, a spokesman emphasized, were still in their hands.

Powerless—for fear of jeopardizing those lives—to do anything except edge up its Mediterranean fleet and its NATO air strength for possible evacuation moves, Washington followed the bizarre situation with unbelieved eyes. Officials could not remember when a diplomatic initiative as promising as the U.S. Mideast peace move of a month ago had soured so quickly. Everything that could have gone wrong did.

First, the Russians apparently had done what the Nixon administration had hard-headedly concluded they would not do—permit if not abet an Egyptian buildup of Soviet missiles in

the Suez cease-fire zone that created the very shift in the balance of power that President Nixon had promised Israel need not fear.

Second, Israel had reacted just as impassionedly as U.S. diplomats feared it would. The Israelis decided last Sunday to boycott the peace parleys until the missiles were removed. What else might they do about the Egyptian and Soviet-managed batteries that the United States seemed in no position, diplomatic, political or military, to "roll back"?

Final Burden

On the already foundering Mideast peace project the hijackings fell like a final burden. The guerrillas' bargaining terms appeared to be aimed at splitting off the Israeli hostages from the other "passengers," whom the Front opposed to release in exchange for the release of seven Palestinian guerrillas held in Western Europe.

The price for Israel appeared to be the release of a large number of the 3,000 or so Arab guerrillas captured over many years of border warfare.

Though assured by the Western governments that there would be no separate deal, Israel was again under U.S. pressure to make a major concession—a concession its leaders saw as submission to blackmail. Not even the most incurable optimists in Washington saw much hope of turning Israel back to the peace table so long as this volatile situation—more dangerous, some thought, than before the peace initiative—prevailed.

Which was just the situation the hijackers had sought to create. The Popular Front's big day last Sunday began with failure. Shortly after El Al's Flight 219 from Tel Aviv to New York was airborne from Amsterdam, a man who had got on at the stopover lunged out of his seat, pistol in hand, crying "Yallah!"—Arabic for "Come on!"—and was followed by a girl holding two grenades.

Over in Minutes

In minutes the hijack attempt was over. Three soft pops—"they sounded like a cap gun," one passenger said—and the man was mortally shot by security guards, a part of the Israeli airliner's crew. The plane dived steeply. The girl was felled by some passengers. In London, where the plane made an emergency landing, the girl was identified as the 24-year-old Leila Khaled, the former student of the American University in Beirut whose comely face and long black hair adorned the pages of the European and Arab press after she took part in a successful hijacking last year. Placed in a London police



Hijacked

cell, she became the object of conflicting demands—by the Popular Front, that she be released, and by Israel, that she be extradited to Israel on grounds that Israel had jurisdiction in a crime committed on an Israeli flag airliner.

But that was the only plane the commandos failed to get in their synchronized offensive that early Sunday afternoon.

At about 2:20 p.m. two armed men hijacked Pan American Flight 93, a 747 jumbo jet, on its way from Amsterdam to New York, rerouting it to Beirut and then to Cairo, where dynamite taken aboard in Beirut blew up the aircraft a bare two minutes after the passengers scrambled out of the emergency exits.

The hijackers were "perfect gentlemen," "very friendly," with "exemplary manners," according to the passengers, but told them: "We are going to blow up this plane and after that it will be the American oil wells."

A New Captain

At about the same time, TWA's Flight 741, a 707 on a round-the-world flight, was hijacked after taking off from Frankfurt, and passengers on Swissair's Flight 100, a DC-8 on its way from Zurich to New York, heard a voice over the loudspeaker: "Good evening. You now have a new captain."

Both planes were directed to the guerrillas' "Revolution Airport" outside Amman, a natural landing strip once used by the Royal Air Force for its World War II Spitfire fighters but considered hazardous for heavy craft.

The U.S. planes were hijacked, a Popular Front spokesman explained in Amman, as a protest against the "American peace plan" for the Middle East, and Cairo airport was chosen for the dynamiting of the jumbo jet in protest against Egyptian acceptance of the plan.

The Swiss plane was hijacked to put pressure on Switzerland to release three commandos jailed after an attack on an Israeli airliner at the Zurich airport last year. The Frankfurt stopover was chosen so there would be West German hostages to pressure Bonn into releasing three guerrillas jailed after an attack last February

on Israelis at an airport lounge in Munich.

"This is a good airport—we will fill it with airplanes, Allah willing," said a submachine gun-toting young commando jubilantly. And on Wednesday morning the Front did add another airplane to the strange tableau in the Jordanian desert—a British Overseas Airways Corporation VC-10 hijacked en route from Bombay to London. Now the Front had leverage for its demand for the release of Miss Khaled as well.

Desert Drama

"Oh hear the voice of Palestine, of the Palestinians who want nothing but their own land," a commando spokesman, his face awash in his Arab headcloth, called out with the Arab rellish for eloquence at the newspaper correspondents who had driven out from Amman and been permitted to approach the hijacked planes, but not too closely.

The Front's representatives were negotiating in Amman with André Rochat, a Swiss official of the International Red Cross acting as intermediary for the affected governments. Jordanian tanks held uncertain watch from the shallow desert hills, and the "voice of Palestine" was indeed being heard around the world.

"Savage and inhuman," commented United Nations Secretary General U Thant in a reaction that typified public opinion in non-Communist countries outside the Arab world. Dr. Habash, who was credited by his followers with organizing the hijackings—and was reported by some to be in North Korea, by others in Baghdad—would doubtless have scorned such denunciations as a price worth paying for attracting world attention to the Palestinian cause. But even among the Arabs criticism was heard.

Cairo's influential dailies, Al-Ahram and Al-Akhar, said attacks on international civil aviation created antipathy and "disgust." Hijackings "do not serve the cause of the Palestinian people," said Kuwait's Ambassador to Washington, Talat al-Ghousseini, after he and diplomats of nine other Arab countries conferred with Secretary of State Rogers in Washington and promised to

use what influence they could on the commandos. Iraq, the commando's most vociferous supporter in the Arab world, called on the Front to release the hostages on humanitarian grounds. The Security Council, with its Syrian member assenting, called for "immediate release of all passengers and crews."

Front Riding High

What effect the importunings of even fellow Arabs had on the Front's shadowy second-string leaders in their dusty little office building in downtown Amman was difficult to tell. Like their mentor, Dr. Habash, a Christian who headed a team of nuns in an Amman clinic for the poor before throwing in with the fedayeen, the 1,600 or so members of the Popular Front are bourgeois intellectuals of Marxist-Maoist persuasion who are even more contemptuous of Arab "reactionaries" than of Western "capitalists." And, as their blowing up of the planes yesterday suggested, the Front's militants were riding high.

In the intermittent fighting that has shaken Jordan ever since King Hussein accepted a cease-fire that the commandos—all the commandos, including the largest and most "moderate," el-Fatah—opposed, the Front, with its greater fervor and discipline, has been gaining strength within the guerrilla movement. In Amman, where street fighting between guerrillas and the Jordanian Army approached civil-war proportions last week, a taxi driver told a Western correspondent that after the hijacking coup "everybody is Habash now." In Beirut and other Arab capitals, correspondents reported widespread feelings of pride in the Front's skill, defiance and elan.

Speaking of the 1.5 million Palestinian refugees who feel they were driven from their homeland in the 1948 and 1967 wars, Dr. Habash in his interview last summer said, "We force people to ask what is going on, and so they get to know our tragic situation." Perhaps the most fundamental aspect of last week's drama was that the commandos, in their ruthless way, gave tongue to a massive despair that any Mideast peace move will have to recognize.

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The Police: A Target for Blacks' Frustrations—and Their Guns

By Robert C. Maynard

CHICAGO (WP).—America has again escaped a summer without the wholesale ghetto-burnings of earlier years. But the hot months this year have produced grim evidence that the racial tension long af-

fecting the country's cities is erupting in a new and more violent strain—guerrilla warfare between young blacks and the police.

In contrast to the massive riots of the sixties, today's eruptions occur in a confined

area—around a police station, perhaps, or a black organization's office. But they are far more lethal. There is a mutual hatred now, and a greater willingness on both sides to use guns. For example:

● At a Chicago housing project, two white policemen whose mission was making friends with young blacks were crossing a baseball field when two rifle shots rang out. The policemen fell, mortally wounded, and when comrades arrived to recover the bodies they were pinned down by the sharpshooters' fire.

● In a restless Houston area, the leader of a Black Panther-style group was crossing a street where five white policemen on a church roof were watching for snipers. Two quick shots by the police and the black man was dead, his companion wounded.

Appears to Be War

"What appears to be happening is a war, a feud between the white police and residents of the black community," remarks Dr. John P. Spiegel of the Lemberg Center on the Study of Violence. "Neither side seems willing to negotiate."

"These kids have to go their route now, because my generation tried and we failed," says Timothy Holland, a black sociologist in New Bedford, Mass. His 15-year-old daughter was wounded when, during a summer disorder there, a shotgun was fired from a car-load of whites, killing a black youth. (Four white youths have been charged with murder.)

"We said we could make the system work, and it failed us and failed our children," Mr.

Holland says. "So now they are doing it their way."

The "system" of institutionalized racism, as viewed by many young blacks, continues to withhold the things they want—education, jobs, housing, equal justice, a black identity. Having resisted their parents' attempts to change it from within, they feel the system must be overturned from without—and the police are its guardians.

Police Ready

The police are ready. After an officer was killed in Philadelphia, allegedly by "black revolutionaries," Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo issued a challenge.

"If they had any guts they would call me and set a showdown. We'll even give them odds on it. We'll send out fewer people (than they do) with fewer weapons."

The blacks are ready. After the black leader's death in Houston, posters went on sale bearing his picture with the legend, "You can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill the revolution." And one of the youths at their "information center" declared, "We are winning more of the people every day and they can't stop us, no matter how hard they try."

In visits to cities across the country, a reporter finds some elements in common:

● More than ever, the white policeman feels threatened and embattled. As virtually the only "outsider" to be seen in the

ghetto, he has long been a target for frustrations about living conditions, joblessness and governmental indifference. Today he is prone to blame any such hostility on plotting and agitation by Panthers and similar militants.

● Increasingly, black youth and some older people see the police as a hostile occupying army whose mission is to seal blacks within their traditional communities and set as execution squads for violations, real or suspected, of "the white man's law." To them, the police seem more concerned with raiding political organizations than with patrolling the streets to prevent robberies and rapes.

● Older blacks who still have faith in the orderly political process worry that the young will bring down white retaliation upon the entire black community. The young seem bent on suicide, these elders say.

To many young blacks, however, death in the urban struggle is not suicide but martyrdom. "It's amazing what black youths will do in defense of their dignity," says Tony Mapples, 35, a black activist in New Jersey.

Structure and Discipline

The aura of warfare is particularly strong in Chicago, home of one million blacks—and of the Black Stone Nation, biggest of the numerous gangs. The Stones say their

enemy is no longer the other black gangs but the police.

Police Sgt. Julius Frazier, a Negro with 20 years' experience among the gangs, says chaotic ghetto home life contributes mightily to the gang problem. Many of the youths come from homes where both parents work and leave the children without supervision. Or neither parent works, and the youngsters turn to the gangs because they offer structure and discipline.

Police estimate the Black P Stone Nation has 20,000 members, but Lamar Bell, one of the top leaders, dismisses this figure as too low. "I would say 75 percent of the men in the community are Stones," Mr. Bell says. "We are the strongest thing out here. Now they are trying to destroy the Stones, and we'll die first."

Police Feeling

Last month, after a clash with the Stones left a detective dead from a high-powered rifle bullet, Thomas Lyons of the police intelligence unit expressed the feelings of many white Chicago policemen:

"To the street gang apologists, many of whom are in the fields of social work and the news media, we say: 'Damn you!' To the residents of the community who live in fear of gangs, we plead with you to help us rid the community of this scum."

Mr. Bell and other Stones say their conflict with the establishment stems from a need

for jobs and other resources to build their own community their own way.

The official rate of unemployment in the 16-21 age group in the Southside area, where the Stones are strongest, is estimated at over 30 percent, slightly over the national rate for black youths. But labor experts believe the true figure there and elsewhere may be twice that.

Nowhere to Go

Also in dispute is the number of youngsters who are idle on the streets instead of going to school. The Chicago school board says the dropout rate from Southside high schools is about 11 percent but it may be much higher.

The combination of persistent failure in school, and nothing to do outside of it, leaves Chicago black youth in a bind but to "hang with the gangs and hustle any way you can," as Charles Davis, 17, describes it.

Mr. Davis was mourning the death, three days earlier, of a 17-year-old friend whose bullet-riddled body was found in a Southside doorway.

"He was shooting a little pool, some craps, stuff like that. Just trying to make it, like everyone else. I don't know what happened to him. Around here, it could have been anything."

In New Bedford, Mass., a city of 102,000, racial violence flared this summer. Acting police chief Joseph Pelleri speaks a policeman's litany that can be

heard in every town with racial trouble.

"The police," he says, "didn't create the unemployment problem. We aren't responsible for the housing. Yet we get blamed for all these things. They (the hostile blacks) talk about undue force, but I don't think it's anything they've seen. Somebody told them about an incident or something."

In city after city where violence between young blacks and police has erupted, traditional civil rights organizations have banded together to address the issues that disturb the young. The challenge to these older blacks will outlive this summer of violence.

Can they find ways to really communicate with the established powers, and to reduce the role of the police as the principal establishment agency with which young blacks deal?

Dr. Spiegel of the Lemberg Center, would concentrate on lowering the presence of white policemen in the black community. "They proceed from such different assumptions," he says of the white police and black youth.

"The law enforcement establishment and the young black groups are becoming less and less interested in resolving conflicts in the community through talks, bargaining or negotiation," he concludes. "On the contrary, each seems to be trying to establish its power through harassment and intimidation. It's tragic."



Home Stretch

Woodstock Organizer Dreams On

By Haynes Johnson

NEW YORK (WP).—Artie Kornfeld is still dreaming his dream—and still clinging to his belief in the free enterprise system. They go together, just like music and youth and love and a good bank account. As he says, "whatever you're selling you have to believe in."

"I have to tell you I'm criticized by the extreme radical left, because I work within the system," says Artie, one of the four young men who promoted the Woodstock Rock Festival of a year ago that has now assumed such mythical proportions. Mythos, as Artie was indicating, die hard.

"I don't need \$10 million. I may have a desire for \$3 million, but not at the expense of a free life..."

At Woodstock, as everyone knows, the free life was all there: all that sound, all those people, all those acts, all that freedom, all that love, all that freedom. And, just incidentally, all that money!

Prices Cheaper Than

For the performers, it was a quarter-of-a-million—dollar stand (prices were cheap then). For the land about \$50,000. For the admission, \$18 apiece. (And how many of the nearly 500,000 actually paid? Someone estimates that more than a million dollars were collected. But no one really knows.) For the helicopters hovering overhead filming every act, public and private, on and off stage, tens of thousands of dollars.

For the legitimate concessions, a mind-boggling bonanza, three days and nights of feeding that multitude sandwiches and soft drinks.

For the illegitimate and ubiquitous hawkers, a vast and wilding market for hash, pot, acid, speed. For the price of portable toilets alone, \$80,000. For the fees of the public relations flacks from two New York firms, \$20,000. For the advertising agencies that beat the drums, \$200,000.

Add in the bills for the sound equipment, electrical and plumbing work, phones, law, insurance and other items and one grand total emerges. It cost \$2.7 million to put on one festival.

Later, there would be the music (and the million-dollar rights paid by Warner Brothers). It may gross as high as \$20 million in America alone. Then there's the record album, now selling briskly for \$12 and the book for \$4.95 and...

For many, it was, indeed, the fulfillment of a dream. But not for Artie Kornfeld. Artie has joined another Woodstock partner in suing the other two original partners for \$10 million. They are charging fraud. He claims that they were cheated into selling their 50 percent interest in Woodstock.

More Than Fun

Mr. Kornfeld's court action is only one of many reminders today that rock festivals are something more than sun, sky, skin, pot, freedom and love.

Selling love and life, rock style, is a multi-million-dollar business. As the song writer was moved to compose after Woodstock:

You wanna see the future now? Don't put our festival down. This time next year, man, Ten million may be coming.

The figures haven't gone that high this summer, but crowds

"I don't need \$10 million. I may have a desire for \$3 million, but not at the expense of a free life..."

of from 200,000 to 400,000 paying up to \$20 piece have turned out for events in areas across the country. And despite all the problems that have surrounded the festivals in America this season—the injunctions, law suits, canceled programs, riots, gate crashings and drug scares—the money is still being made.

Whether the festivals as such are the way out, as some are lamenting, the ingredients that made them such attractive investments are as constant as ever. Music is still the medium for America's affluent youth.

"Somebody said to me, who was involved in the operation, that it was an awful lot easier than trying to promote a Broadway show," said Aaron Monti, a lawyer who represented the promoters of the Powder Ridge Festival at Middlefield, Conn., earlier this month.

"The money wasn't in the gate receipts, although they might collect a million. The money was in records, the concessions and the like."

Up to \$10 Million

"And if it went well and got a name, then you would have Powder Ridge sweat shirts and Powder Ridge T-shirts to sell. They were talking about \$5 or \$10 million."

Powder Ridge is not the only case where a million-dollar venture, with the prospects of far greater profits, has wound up in a tangle of accusations and recriminations. The tangle is becoming standard.

In the aftermath of the fiasco, the blame invariably is being placed on fly-by-night promoters. But that is an oversimplification. Artists, agents, managers and a host of others interested in turning an easy dollar are all involved. Their target is clear: a vast youth subculture, carefully nurtured by fact and fiction into an immense market.

Everywhere, the pitch is the same: 33 days of love, sun and sound... Get high on the sky and the sea, 300 acres, no hassles... \$15 for a 3-day weekend...

"The young people get it and pay for it. If something goes wrong, they usually turn on the promoters, not their very own poets."

What they don't realize is that the artists, along with others, are receiving huge sums and that they are now sharing in the subsidiary rights, too, if the festival becomes a success.

"The people who have escaped being discredited are the performers," says one festival promoter. "They're singing about love and peace and life. But backstage, before they go on, they're screaming that they won't appear until they get that certified check in their hands. These guys have managers. They may love doing it, but they're also getting a substantial amount of money for it."

Performers Costlier

Since Woodstock, the price for performers has risen dramatically. Today's range is from a low of \$500 for an act to a reported \$100,000 commanded by such a group as the Rolling Stones.

At their best, the festivals are successful summer ventures that render an entertainment service; at worst, they cruelly and cynically exploit the youth, who believe them to be a rare human experience.

No matter what the reality may be, that last impression is pervasive. The Woodstock Festival has assumed an aura that it never deserved. Even now, you can read accounts feeding the myth that Woodstock, unlike others, "just happened," that it was never supposed to be a money-making operation.

"Woodstock was primarily an investment for me," says John Roberts, one of the original four promoters of Woodstock (and one of those whom Artie Kornfeld is suing).

"I could have as easily invested in pollution control devices as in Woodstock. So what's happened gives me some perspective."

Mr. Roberts, who inherited a million dollars, went on to say: "An alarmingly large number of unscrupulous and very opportunistic people, very conversant in the lingo and love and good vibrations, are equally adept at slipping the dagger in your back. They have these beatific looks and wear love beads, but they aren't all lovely."

"There's a mythology about this business. There's an incredible amount of greed, which, surprisingly, is not tempered by some basic business intelligence. They profess to be members of the new cult—the love generation—but in reality they are often out for their own interests."

Before the festival, Mr. Roberts says, members of the underground press and "Yipie" leader Abbie Hoffman approached them. "What they wanted was money so they wouldn't disrupt the festival," Mr. Roberts states. "They professed to be terribly concerned about the abuse of the street people. They wanted us to give them tickets and transportation and money. We said no."

"But, as a face-saving gesture for us, we incorporated them into our peace-keeping force. You have to face the realization that these people have power and you have to deal with them."

Drugs Proliferate

Such charges have been made by others involved with festivals. Another problem that has worsened since Woodstock is the extent of drug selling that has afflicted virtually every festival planned this summer. At Powder Ridge, for example, one man who was arrested on possession of narcotics charges had \$15,000 in cash with him, plus a supply of drugs.

Because Woodstock has become so legendary, it is often assumed that it was the pioneer for the other festivals. It wasn't. The first was held in June, 1967, at Monterey, Calif. Movie and recording rights flowed out of that one, too, and the phenomenon was launched.

Since then, Rolling Stone magazine estimates, more than 2 1/2 million young Americans have walked, hitch-hiked, flown and driven to at least 50 large festivals across the United States.

The festivals have expanded to Europe, and are playing to huge audiences there. The formula was so simple that it inevitably attracted money and speculators from all quarters. And, everywhere, youth pays the bill.

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Wanted: World Policemen

The United States has frequently been accused of seeking to be a global policeman. This specific accusation is silly, since America has, certainly since the departure of John Foster Dulles, been very careful to limit its active interpositions to certain areas, and in much of the rest of the world to speak softly. But the disruption of world travel routes by the Palestinian guerrillas has, in addition, made it painfully apparent that the world has no policeman at all.

It has a court, to be sure, and at least the rudiments of law. And there is a world organization that is supposed to represent the combined authority of virtually all the nations, and above all, to keep the peace. But the court's writs clearly do not run in Jordan, or in the skies; such law as exists is, when not inapplicable, unenforceable, and the world organization is reduced to solemn pronouncements that may possibly have tempered the fates of some of those offended against, but certainly has not punished the offenders.

This half-ludicrous situation which has reduced most of the civilized world to impotence did not spring up overnight. In an article in the New Yorker, Hannah Arendt, discussing civil disobedience in the United States, points out quite accurately that it is not the disobedient persons who are reducing respect for the law. The disrespect really stems from "a disastrous erosion of police competence and power," and it may be said that "the impotence of institutional power has persuaded many otherwise complacent people of the legitimacy of civil disobedience."

There is an analogy here to the world's situation. The "institutional power" of the United Nations has neither redressed the

legitimate grievances which might justify war, nor prevented war itself. And the radicals rely on those grievances and those wars for justification of their acts against the most elementary rights of persons who are not responsible for the grievances nor engaged in the wars.

It can be argued that unlike a nation, which assumes some kind of universal consensus for its very existence, the United Nations is a shaky agglomeration of many peoples and many points of view. But in fact, this is also true of nations; to give equal validity to every course of action or inaction which may be held by every citizen is mere anarchy. And to search out the "deeper causes" for every infraction of the social bond may be, as Hannah Arendt argues, a "technique of evasion."

In other words, unless the responsible nations stir themselves for self-protection against irresponsible, even when the latter have arguments on their side (they always have arguments), the existing international consensus, which defines combatants and non-combatants, and lays down certain minimal rules for conduct toward each class, can dissolve altogether.

The advantages of winning a "strategic" hold on the sympathies of one contestant or another, the ideological excuses for favoring one group over another, the luxury of "understanding" why a man murders his fellow man may have intellectual validity (and only may do so), but they become evasions of a common responsibility if they inhibit action to keep the world's none-too-adequate machinery for feeding and clothing humanity from breaking down. The world needs policemen, if law, social justice, equity and all the goals toward which people strive are to have any meaning.

Mideast Missile Madness

While the lawless and inhuman acts of Palestinian extremists draw the enmity of a horrified world, the Soviet Union and Egypt are compounding the damage to their own credibility, to the prospect for a Mideast settlement and to the future willingness of others to enter agreements with them by claiming that Egypt's massive missile buildup in the Suez area was permitted by the language of the standstill cease-fire pact.

The report now that these movements have included a few SAM-3 low-altitude antiaircraft missiles—which are entirely manned by Soviet military personnel—offers further evidence of Moscow's complicity in Egypt's SAM-2 violations. It also heightens the danger of direct Soviet involvement in combat from the first hour of a true breakdown.

The State Department, by releasing the language of the cease-fire accord, has completely discredited the Egyptian thesis, supported by Moscow, that "redemption" of missiles already within the truce zone and repair of damaged revetments are permitted by the cease-fire agreement. The Soviet-Egyptian claim, if valid, might have offered some flimsy cover to the violations, which, U-2 reconnaissance shows, go far beyond such activities. But the truce accord in fact provides that "both sides will refrain from changing the military status quo" in the Suez Zone. It forbids either side to "introduce or construct" new military installations and limits maintenance of existing installations to "their present sites and positions."

Grave as are the immediate local consequences of the missile violations, even more serious are the bald-faced efforts to justify—rather than rectify—those violations. They bring into question the utility of the "era of negotiations" predicted by President Nixon. Chances for East-West agreements to limit strategic arms, to revise European security arrangements and to reduce NATO and Warsaw Pact forces undoubtedly have been impaired by this glaring display of Soviet bad faith.

It is difficult to see how Russia's real interests can be served by this Mideast missile madness. The consequences for Egypt could be even more disagreeable.

Israel is in possession of huge buffer territories—occupied while winning the war Egypt provoked in 1967—that provide far more defensible borders than those it can obtain from peace negotiations. Egypt's central objective in the projected negotiations is to get Israel to withdraw from the bulk of those territories. Withdrawal is more likely to be impeded than encouraged by threats, a buildup of military power and continued violations of the standstill cease-fire. The fundamental interests of Egypt and the Soviet Union now lie in abandoning preposterous protests and rectifying their truce violations. The essential task of negotiating a settlement cannot be expected to make any headway during a breakdown of the standstill agreement designed to set those negotiations in motion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Jordan Desert Drama

One thing the Arab guerrillas, and notably the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, have certainly achieved, and that is irreparable damage to their own cause. Many, probably the majority, of those who, like this newspaper, are broadly in sympathy with Israel, have realized that the tides of history have caused suffering and injustice to thousands of Arabs. But to behave like savages is not the way to bring about justice and amelioration of their lot; it is merely to invite the civilized world to treat them as savages and to insure that all sympathy for their grievances evaporates totally. If among all nations, whatever their interests and their objectives, there grows a determination that never again shall a small band of outlaws hold them to ransom and rob them of the power of taking their own decisions, then indeed out of evil may come at last some good.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

The PFLP has only 3,000 members. If should not be capable of gaining ascendancy over the rest of the Arab world and smashing the possibility of a settlement. Unless

Arab governments now stand up to the Popular Front they can be absolutely certain of being accomplices in its immediate triumph—the end, probably for many years, of movement toward peace.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Once again one yields to blackmail. To tell the truth, we do not see how the governments could have acted differently. The possibility of a surprise attack on the airport of the revolution was indeed contemplated in Washington, but there was every reason to fear that in such an event the commandos would carry out their criminal threat of destroying the planes and killing the passengers. International complications were foreseeable since the Soviets insisted in the Security Council that the means used for liberating the passengers should remain within the framework of legality. Only King Hussein could have undertaken a forcible action, with the same risks for the prisoners. And the confusion that currently prevails in Amman is not of a nature to prompt the Jordanian sovereign to seek further motives for complications with the Palestinian organizations.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 14, 1895

PARIS—The dead are always quickly forgotten in France—those who have been cut off by violence, as well as those who are carried off by disease. The late President Carnot is a striking illustration of this fact. It is little more than a year since he was murdered. The crime awakened a natural and deep emotion; yet the unveiling of a monument to him at Nîmes, last Sunday, attracted scarcely any attention. Surely the man who did so much to consolidate the Republic in France merits something better than this rapid oblivion.

Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1920

PARIS—At last the culminating triumph of the New Woman seems about to be attained. The Grand Lodge of the Free Masons of France has adopted the principle of female membership of the order. The majority in favor of the proposition was small, and the vote must be ratified by the next International Congress of Free Masons. But who that appreciates the victorious prestige already gained by the gentler sex can doubt that the ultimate result will be in their favor? It is the current of destiny in the latter-day world.



First and Last Things

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the next few days the universities will be back in session, and many of the leading statesmen of the world will be gathered in New York to celebrate the first quarter-century of the United Nations.

It is too much to hope that somehow the thoughtful minds in these two great intellectual and political institutions, now in such terrible trouble and confusion, can lift the control of war, population, poverty, ignorance and pollution—back into the headlines where at least they may revive serious discussion of the main threats to the human family.

Probably it is asking too much. But it is fairly clear, as H. G. Wells observed almost half a century ago, that unless some unity of purpose can be achieved in the world, unless the ever more violent and disastrous incidence of war can be averted, unless there is some control over the spectacular fertility of the human body, the human mind and the tyranny of national governments and even desperate minorities, there will be no law and order in the world.

If the Congress of the United States voted everything President Nixon has requested—all the law and order bills, all the new welfare ideas, all the bans on obscene movies and books—plus everything Vice-President Agnew wants, we would still be left with a patchwork of staggering and blundering governments, and without law and order in the world.

Facts Are Clear

The facts lie plain in the headlines of the last few days. War goes on in Southeast Asia and threatens in the Middle East. A handful of desperados can disrupt the transportation of the world and threaten the lives of innocent passengers. The class war in our own hemisphere, so clear and yet so neglected for so long, has now produced in Chile the first Marxist victory in a fair election in the Americas. The police are now being shot at their posts in the American cities, and while everybody is aware of the danger of anarchy and even of the powerlessness of the most powerful nations on earth to deal with it, Spinoza Agnew is lecturing the American people on the virtues of optimism and suggesting that all would be well if we could only get rid of the wicked Democrats in Washington and the liberal journalists in New York.

This is not the Vice-President's fault. He has been unrelenting to the President not to save the world from its desperate dilemma but to rescue the Republican party from its narrow vision of the nation's and the world's problems. He is not illuminating the problems of the world but reducing them to the level of a political alley brawl in Baltimore, though to be fair about it, he is no worse than the Democrats and in some ways even more interesting, because at least he has the courage of his prejudices.

But what kind of debate is this, with all its twaddle about "pessimists" and its foolish blustering and aggressive thumping against Democrats, as if they were the cause of all our troubles? The only thing that can be said for the Democrats is that they are stunned by their divisions and confusions but at least had the grace to walk and shut up.

Meanwhile, the Republicans and the Nixon administration have the responsibility of governing, which is an intimidating prospect. After many years in opposition, they have to speak for America and

they are speaking, not on the scope of the world with all its contemporary confusions and dilemmas, but on the scale of domestic politics. Like President Johnson, President Nixon is not concentrating effectively on the problems of war, population, pollution, poverty and race but on the politics of his problems, and it is odd that he would make this mistake, for it is precisely this blunder of looking at the narrow instead of the wider problems that finally drummed Johnson out of the White House.

So it is clear what we are going to hear from the administration from now to the November election. We are going to be told that we should think about what is "right" in the world and not about what is "wrong"; that we should show the flag; that it is red, white and blue; that optimism is better than pessimism; that honor is preferable to dishonor and order is better than disorder.

In short, we are not going to be asked to deal with the great questions of the age but with the political problems of the Republic. But after all, that was what these institutions were created to do in the first place.

lem of law and order at home, which will be blamed on the Democrats and the lack of cops. We are not going to have a great debate on the tragedy and opportunity of modern technology and the trillion-dollar Green National Product but a narrow argument that all our troubles are the fault of the Democrats, the Journalists and the pessimists—what the Vice-President, in one of the worst alliterative phrases of American politics, has called the new 4-H club of the "hopeless, hysterical hypochondriacs of history."

O.K., so the Vice-President has his low-road assignment, his new jet airplane, and the President's most vivid phrase-makers and advertising image-makers aboard, but the larger problems will remain, even if the administration's political techniques prevail, which they might very well do.

Nevertheless, somebody will have to try to bring the great questions of the age up out of this political gutter and into the forefront of popular and serious discussion. Can the universities and the United Nations do it? Most people today would sneer at the thought, but after all, that was what these institutions were created to do in the first place.

NEW YORK.—By their skyjacking operations Arab guerrillas have succeeded in dramatizing "Palestine" as a code word representing a concatenation of headaches and potential cleavage that may soon be reflected by new difficulties in an uneasy American society.

This is not the primary intention of the little group of activists of the fractional, Popular Front which arranged the air piracies. But it is the primary intention of China, which sees in Middle East anarchy an admirable chance to perplex its principal enemies, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Peking is convinced Washington and Moscow are slowly working out a deal to reaffirm their dominant world position at Chinese expense. There is certainly an apparent effort by the two superpowers to reduce the cost of armaments, to ease tensions in Europe, to pull back from the brink of war in the Middle East and (for the U.S.) to work out a Southeast Asia settlement.

China's policy is resolutely opposed to each of these aims. Moreover, its perspective revolutionary leaders, having already seen what the Vietnam war produced in weakening the American social structure, obviously hope the Palestine chaos may accelerate this.

The process has been visible for some time. Ten months ago (Nov. 8, 1969) I wrote: "Vietnam has been the code word for the formidable array of troubles that has weakened the United States during the past five years. 'Palestine' may be the code word symbolizing other agonies during the next five years. 'Like crystals, political societies contain hidden lines of fracture which, if discerned by a revolutionary expert who presses a wedge along their axes, can produce a shattering effect. . . . The lines of possible fracture (in America) are vertical: race and religion."

The combination of Jewish-Negro difficulties, in some U.S. urban agglomerations with Black Muslim religious symbolism is made to order for those who wish

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Chile's 'Communist' Regime

Which Way is Left?

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—For the first time anywhere in the world, said a newspaper editorial, "a free election apparently has put a Communist administration in charge of a country. Communists are in power in many countries, but not until the Chilean election did they ever get there by democratic processes."

This is a common view and it has a certain shock value. But it reflects the world, and the Communism, of the Stalin age rather than of today. What the editorial should have referred to was not a "Communist" administration, or leader, but a "Marxist." There is a vast difference today.

Back in 1948 Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote "The Communist Manifesto," which is the bedrock for a vast subsequent array of political thinkers and activists who have variously labeled themselves Communist, Socialist, Marxist, Maoist, Trotskyist and what not. The burden of Marx was that private property and ownership was the root of all evil.

Theory turned to practice when Lenin seized control of Russia and turned it into the Soviet Union. Still, orthodox Communists (and that means those who adhere to the Soviet brand) have an elaborate ritual of moving by stages to full Communism, which is why, for example, they so often speak of the "socialist stage" of Eastern Europe which have yet to carry full marks of progress toward Utopia.

Not Neat Anymore

The "Communist bloc" of the 1950s is not the neat package it used to be. In 1948, Tito's Yugoslavia defied Moscow and in the 60s, we now know, the Chinese under Mao Tse-tung began their breakaway. Polycentrism was the term applied by Khrushchev, Communist leader Nikita Khrushchev, to another "separate road to socialism."

In the current era there are a plethora of regimes saying some form of homage to Marxism. A couple call themselves "people's republics"—South Yemen and the Congo whose capital is Brazzaville. Castro's Cuba may be tied militarily to Moscow but it has never been recognized as a member of the "Socialist bloc."

In the Middle East, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the group that pulled the last batch of aircraft

hijackings, has a Marxist coloration. The front's leader, George Habash, has been in China and North Korea and he has sworn the requisite undying hostility to "American imperialism."

The new man in Chile, whose top vote in the recent election produced the editorial quoted here, claims to be a Marxist. But it is not very clear just what variety of Marxist he is. Certainly, at this point, the evidence is far from conclusive that his election will be the last free election in Chile's history, as would be the case were he a Communist in the Eastern European or Asian sense where the party is in power today.

A Mixed Bag

Here at home we have all sorts of individuals and groups—black while, young and old—that claim to be Marxist, beginning with the old Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party, and the rhetoric of young revolutionaries here and in other nations is full of the verbiage of Marx, usually mixed with that of Mao, Castro, Che Guevara and a host of others.

The central theme, springing from their reading of Marx (though sometimes it seems that some of them haven't read very deeply) is that the "masses" are being economically exploited by the "monopolists." Often they have a case.

The fact is that, whereas the great ideological gulf between the superpowers, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., is generally stated as capitalism vs. socialism, the real difference relates to the freedom of their citizens.

This is not to accept the theory of "convergence" of Soviet and American societies; far from it. It is true that the mixed economy, so common in many non-Communist nations, is more and more a facet of American life, however powerful "capitalism" remains.

The true point of judgment is freedom of the individual. As Eastern Europe has shown, even behind the Iron Curtain, freedom disappears. Today's collection of "Marxist" states, or Marxist leaders, includes all sorts of variations and some of them seem no more than yet another search for the best way to improve the human condition. As of now, that goes for Chile.

Letters

The Skyjackings

A guerrilla is a freedom fighter. He fights within the boundaries of his country against outside oppressors: the Yugoslavians, the Greeks were shining examples during World War II, the Viet Cong—whether right or wrong—is a courageous guerrilla.

It is an insult to these people to call them guerrillas. They are very, very passive in Israel. They only operate in weak countries such as Jordan and Lebanon and in sparsely Western countries. The Palestinians are terrorists, not guerrillas. They can operate with impunity, they can kill Greek children, bomb in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, because they run away; one hijacking and their gangsters are freed. It is time that something is done and it

must be done NOW, strict measures should be taken against countries which encourage their actions. If not I predict that terror will breed terror when law-abiding European citizens will take matters in their own hands.

A. de Z.

Brussels.

Germany, Switzerland and now England have recognized a protocol for blackmail by airlines of nations. They must be thanked. Their warm-hearted action will doubtless bring us increased pieces of the type we have enjoyed the last few days.

One is pleasantly surprised that the new German Eastern policy extends as far south as the eastern Mediterranean. But it remains doubtful whether freeing seven hijackers will be an adequate enough gesture in the moment of decision to prevent the threatened closure of pipelines which bring that black balm toward European hearts and banks.

The hijackers are obviously ready to give their lives for their cause. We should be gracious enough to accommodate them.

JAMES D. DEERE.

Milan.

Congratulations! The first sensible editorial from The New York Times in recent memory. (HIT Sept. 9 on Aerial Blackmail).

Apprehension is no bargain, whether it be to a Hitler or to Arab guerrilla-pirates. There is only one way to deal with these vermin: Hunt them down relentlessly and exterminate them utterly. And in the meantime, as you see, a total shutdown of air traffic and a total economic embargo of nations which harbor them is the proper approach to getting the "cooperation" of the Arab states in rooting them out.

F. L. GREAVES.

Rome.

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PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1970

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Eurobonds

New Issues Quoted at Premium; Market Retains Its New Optimism

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Sept. 13.—With three new U.S. straight dollar debentures priced last week and immediately going to a premium in first trades, the Eurobond market retained its new-found optimism.

The new issues are two from Esso, \$30 million of 3 3/4 percent five-year notes and \$20 million of 9 percent 15-year debentures, priced at par, and a \$15 million, ten-year floating rate note from Cabot Corp. with a coupon of 9 1/2 percent, priced at 99. First indicative bids for all three were about a quarter-point over issue prices.

The dollar side thus cleared, Hawker Siddeley promptly stepped up with plans for a five-year, \$15 million issue, with the coupon expected to be 9 percent. Pricing is expected within a week.

But the real spirit in issuing activity remains on the deutsche mark side. Three Finnish companies together announced a 60 million DM, 15-year floating rate note with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent expected and Norges Kommunalbank of Oslo has a \$10 million DM, 8 1/2 percent, 15-year issue plan.

Those two have been total DM notations on the public market in September to 290 million DM, with persistent rumors that more are on the way. And the month is still young.

The West Germans have apparently been adjusting their queue system to take into consideration an increasing inflow of speculative capital. The queue had been holding DM issues to around 300 million DM monthly, regularly spaced out, but the embargement of

reserve riches is apparently forcing a freer export of capital.

The most interesting issue to market observers, however, is a convertible 15-year, 7 1/2 percent "private placement" from Kraftco of 100 million DM announced last week.

The conversion price will be set at 10 percent over the average closing price of Kraftco stock in the 21 trading days preceding Sept. 13.

It is the first U.S. convertible since March, and perhaps the first non-dollar U.S. convertible. Also, the manner of selling it was a bit unusual—with managers Deutsche Bank and Goldman Sachs taking up the whole issue and reoffering it to a "limited number" of European banks. The definition of "private placement" is highly flexible in the Eurobond market, but the more usual selling system is for the invited participants to bid directly for a share in the issue.

Finally, with the New York stock market apparently on its way up again, at least out of the bear market woods, there has been some hope that some-one would test the climate for funding in that area. Now the problem is how to read the Kraftco experience—very successful from all reports—in terms of the public market based on individuals rather than banks or institutions.

The denunciation of a U.S. convertible in deutsche marks rather than dollars further hampers this analysis, as does the fact that no U.S. or U.S.-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
Commodity Index	118.5	118.5	118.5
Consumer Price Index	118.5	118.5	118.5
Industrial Production	118.5	118.5	118.5
Unemployment	118.5	118.5	118.5
Business Failures	118.5	118.5	118.5

Statistics for commercial and industrial loans, credit ratings, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1969
Employed	78,894,000	78,894,000	78,894,000
Unemployed	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000
Industrial Production	168.3	168.3	168.3
Personal Income	\$301,200,000	\$301,200,000	\$301,200,000
Money Supply	\$204,200,000	\$204,200,000	\$204,200,000
Consumer Price Index	118.5	118.5	118.5
Construction Contracts	180	180	180
Imports	\$36,505,000	\$36,505,000	\$36,505,000
Exports	\$32,410,000	\$32,410,000	\$32,410,000
Imports	\$3,095,000	\$3,095,000	\$3,095,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).

The great optimism that permeated the investment world in August seems to be withering somewhat at the midpoint of September as new strains and uncertainties begin to surface in the realm of business, finance and international relations.

The chord of confidence that had been rising in the securities markets was muted considerably last week by fears of a renewed upsurge in inflation, concern over the resuscitating power of the economy, the threats of work stoppages in the automotive and railroad industries, and worry over the possible implications of the airplane hijackings in the Middle East.

It was an atmosphere that could hardly be expected to buoy the spirits of businessmen and the levels of stock and bond prices, and, of course, it did not. Thus, the financial markets were knocked off balance slightly, but they were not seriously upset.

Exchange temporarily, the stock and bond markets reversed course and turned moderately downward after their great summer rallies. Few observers, however, were ready to proclaim that the pendulum was about to swing decidedly in the opposite direction. It may have been merely a week for nervous assessments and profit-taking.

Those who are optimistic about the stock market's prospects are basing their exuberant sentiments on the belief that the 1969-70 business recession has now passed by with only a mild impact and that

improved corporate profits, lower interest rates and easier money conditions will be forthcoming fairly soon.

Surge of Trading
The bulls have also been encouraged by the recent surge of trading volume, particularly when the market was rising. There have been indications

that cash-heavy financial institutions have been gingerly returning to a more active role on the buying side.

"The key to the stock market's course," said one investment analyst, "will lie in the performance of the bond market. If the expected cut in the prime rate comes sometime

this fall, the bond market should improve and so should the stock market.

It may well be that the bear market that began late in 1968 came to a close at the end of May this year with its 38 percent drop to the 681 area of the Dow Jones Industrial Stock Average. But few analysts are ready to predict that a new bull market is about to start. Since reaching its low point in the spring, the market recovered about 142 points, or 22 percent, by last Tuesday, but then it fell back somewhat on profit-taking inspired by the domestic and international uncertainties.

While the stock market was laboring under uncertainty in last week's post Labor Day holiday trading, the bond market was somewhat more decisive, with interest rates at all sectors higher and prices lower.

High-Quality Bond Up

A high-quality utility bond was priced to yield 8.93 percent last week, up from 8.80 percent on a similar issue the week before. Between mid-June and early August, yields had moved down from a peak of 9.50 percent to 8.65 percent, but have now retraced about one-third of the drop.

Similarly, in the tax-exempt bond market, interest rates declined from 7.03 percent in mid-June to 6.07 percent at the end of August and are now back to 6.30 percent, as measured by the bond buyer index.

This week should be a significant one for the credit markets, providing a clue on how the Fed intends to push interest rates during the next

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

August Optimism Turns to September Doubt As Strains Surface in Business, Foreign Ties

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Prices ended slightly higher in stepped-up trading last week on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market.

Most price changes ranged between one and two points although some issues, responding to special situations, had larger moves.

Turnover was larger than expected for the abbreviated four-day trading week, closed Monday for Labor Day.

Brokers were optimistic over the market's performance considering the number of bearish factors it had to contend with last week.

The small upswing in the market was reflected in the behavior of the exchange's price index, which finished on Friday up 0.23 at 31.58.

Turnover on the exchange for the four trading days rose to 17,749,500 shares from 17,148,330 shares in the preceding full five-day trading week.

The Over-the-Counter market did somewhat better as pinpointed by the movement of the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues which climbed 9.24 points and closed on Friday at 323.37.

Among the stronger counter issues this week, Tecumseh

Products soared 13, Raychem gained 13 1/2, Reliance Universal rose 5, Pier 1 Imports, Inc. gained 3 7/8, Kalvar tacked on 1 1/4, American Greetings was up 1 1/8, while Gifford Hill & Co. advanced one point.

Most of the insurance issues were down fractionally in active trading. Aetna lost a point, Government Employees fell 3/4, Southwestern Life eased 1/2, while Travelers ended unchanged.

There was only moderate activity in the bank stocks, most of which ended mixed. The Bank of America lost 2/4, Citizens

& Southern fell 1/2, while Chemical ended unchanged.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) - Weekly over-the-counter market				NEW YORK (AP) - Weekly over-the-counter market				NEW YORK (AP) - Weekly over-the-counter market				NEW YORK (AP) - Weekly over-the-counter market			
High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net
Browning Arms	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	Datsun	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	Kaiser Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	Matheson	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Browning Arms	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	Datsun	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	Kaiser Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	Matheson	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Browning Arms	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	Datsun	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	Kaiser Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	Matheson	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
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IMF Takes Step Toward More Flexibility in Currency Exchange-Rates Control

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The International Monetary Fund today took a tentative, limited, but important step toward introducing more flexibility into the system of exchange rates that govern the price of one national currency in terms of another.

After more than a year's study, the IMF's executive directors, while rejecting major changes in the existing fixed-rate system, initiated a discussion of three methods that could change the value of currencies fairly frequently, thus avoiding major upheavals typical of the exchange-rate crises of recent years.

Under the current system, IMF members agree to accept a certain limitation on their freedom to shift their currency values, and in any event, not to propose changes except to correct a "fundamental disequilibrium." Par values are expressed, usually in terms of the U.S. dollar as a common denominator.

The report has been eagerly awaited, with some quarters—such as a considerable degree of trepidation. Current markets in Europe were nervous last week, fearful that this week's annual IMF meeting at Copenhagen might change the rules although action that quickly was never a realistic possibility.

As is often the case, the product of the executive directors represented a compromise. The Germans, Italians, and some U.S. officials wanted to go much further. France led the opposition, supported by other Continental powers.

U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul A. Volcker spoke approvingly of the report as "useful." He told a press conference that "it will do a lot to clarify thinking in an area which is murky and technical."

Mr. Volcker gave a special blessing to the report's discussion

of the so-called "transitional float," as used by Germany last year. Whether or not the IMF eventually decides to legalize such temporary departures from parity, Mr. Volcker made clear that the United States thinks the Fund might adopt a tolerant attitude toward the practice.

The Treasury official also specifically endorsed the report's rejection of the automatic "crawling peg" as an unsatisfactory drastic reform. "We're not talking about a revolution here," Mr. Volcker assured.

The IMF directors did not endorse any specific method for new flexibility (although they flatly rejected dramatic changes). Instead, they tossed the ball to the annual meeting in a way which ensures a lively discussion of the issue.

Basically, the question is whether the existing par value system, created at Bretton Woods in 1944, has been too rigid, preventing smooth adjustments when one currency gets out of line with another. Speculation and near-panic, for example, seized money markets when Britain was forced to devalue the pound in 1967, and again last year, when French and German money rates needed re-alignment.

In recent years, proposed reforms have focused on:

- Freely floating exchange rates, in which there would be no par values.
- Permission for rates to vary widely around parity in actual transactions—say 5 percent or more on each side—compared with 1 percent as at present.
- The "crawling" or automatic peg, under which rates would be adjusted at fixed intervals according to some pre-determined formula.

The IMF directors barred these "alternatives" to the current system, but turned their attention to ways "which would facilitate a smoother response to an emerging or imminent fundamental disequilibrium."

The directors then outlined three areas that might promote "the most smooth and effective operation" of the existing system:

- Prompt adjustment of parities in appropriate cases—In great detail, the report made clear that the condition of "fundamental disequilibrium" that justifies a change in par values is much more broadly defined than just a balance of payments problem. It is related to the general condition of the member's economy. To encourage prompt responses to smaller changes in parity than have been proposed in the past, the directors suggested (without endorsing) a "9 and 10" formula: any country could change its rate by 3 percent in any one-year period, and by no more than 10 percent in five years without asking the Fund's permission.
- A slight widening in the margins around parity—While opposing "a substantial" widening of permitted margins, the directors discussed changing the 1 percent limit to 2 percent "or at the most 3 percent," acknowledging that they were not sure whether the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages.
- Temporary deviation from par value obligations—The directors raised the question of legalizing the temporary or transitional "float" of rates, as undertaken without sanction last year by West Germany and currently by Canada. Again, the directors said they had "not come to a final view." But it seems to be a need for some country soon to change its par value, it could "float" the rate, suggesting that the IMF report had given that technique an indirect blessing.

The cautious and probing nature of the IMF directors' report will be disappointing to advocates of more encompassing reforms.

But the very publication of the report can be considered a positive step forward: at a minimum, it opens the door instead of slamming it shut on continued discussion of the problem, and more or less assures that the Copenhagen meeting will authorize further and possibly more specific probes into the question.

Perhaps more significant than the details of the executive directors' report is the broad emphasis on the need to change par values—under existing rules—as promptly as possible where action is indicated. The report goes out of its way to suggest that "fundamental disequilibrium," which triggers a change under IMF rules, can cover a variety of sins.

"The term 'fundamental disequilibrium' is not defined in the articles and the Fund has never attempted to formulate a definition," the report says. It avoids that task in this document as well, but devotes several hundred words to an exploration of the "concept."

The net conclusion is that "the criterion of fundamental disequilibrium is not confined to the occurrence of an overt disequilibrium in the balance of payments. The criterion can also relate to the performance of the domestic economy, to the purposes of the Fund, and to the policies and policy preferences of its members. Because of the important role that this concept plays in the par value system, the Fund will continue to study the statistical and other elements to be taken into account in the exercise of judgment with respect to the presence and magnitude of fundamental disequilibrium."

Home Offices Tap Subsidiaries

Americans Seeking Capital From Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (UPI)—To alleviate the financial squeeze in domestic operations, American companies have been tapping European resources to an unprecedented extent. This has brought them into occasional conflict with European authorities.

Home offices, bankers report, have been demanding repatriation of a large portion, in some cases all, of the profits of their robust European subsidiaries.

In addition, subsidiaries have been urged to borrow extensively. While few companies admit it, some of this borrowed money has been moving to the United States as well.

In contrast to conditions in the United States, European economic activity has been exceptionally strong this year. This has meant good profits for many American subsidiaries, particularly those in high-technology fields where competition is not so keen, and has encouraged the repatriation trend.

rowing privately from European banks.

Central banks have been concerned over the rising debt-to-equity ratio of some American subsidiaries. In some cases they have sought to prevent new borrowings.

An American electronics company, employing 1,500 persons in France, ran into this problem with the Bank of France and reacted sharply, according to banking sources.

In effect, it delivered an ultimatum: authorization of the loan or removal of the company's activities to another country. The central bank complied.

American companies rarely report publicly on the profitability of their subsidiaries, but bankers said that electronics companies have been doing particularly well this year. Texas Instruments and Motorola are among those said to be showing good results in France.

Autos Have Rougher Ride

The American automobile subsidiaries have had a rougher ride. Competition with European manufacturers is tough. Labor troubles have hit operations in Britain. Tighter installment credit terms in several countries, imposed to curb consumption in the generalized fight against inflation, have cut into sales.

According to forecasts made by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, European economic growth is expected to taper off in the second half of this year and through the first half of 1971.

The OECD's economic staff projected a decline (adjusted for price changes) from 6 1/2 percent growth in the first half of 1970 to 3 3/4 percent in the second half.

In the United States, output actually fell in the first half by around 1 1/2 percent and is expected to rise in the second half by 2 percent.

Next year's growth in the United States is seen approaching 4 percent, against 5 percent in Europe.

Behind the wide gap in economic performance this year, economists explain, is the longer adjustment the United States has had to make to restrain inflation.

Smaller Labor Reserve

The United States is now described as "more advanced" in its anti-inflation battle, at the expense of large unused capacity and more than 5 percent unemployed. European companies are still operating at near capacity with much lower jobless figures. Britain is the only European country where unemployment has been rising rapidly in recent months.

European countries have a smaller reserve of labor than the United States and traditionally import workers from the poorer countries. There are now about two million foreign workers in Germany, Europe's strongest economic power.

While American companies have brought widely acknowledged benefits to Europe such as employment in depressed regions and a technological spillover, Europeans are increasingly sensitive to the amount of influence over their economic activities that has been transferred to head offices in the United States.

One particularly touchy point is the whip hand the Americans have had in the European capital market.

In an acid commentary on American investment in the European Economic Community has said: "In addition to their market, their workers and their administrators (at least to a certain level), the European countries are at the same time bringing their savings to the American investor."

American companies raised more than \$400 million in Eu-

rope by selling bonds in the first half of this year.

Some observers suggest that an even larger amount was raised in the private placement of notes with European banks.

In the EEC commission study, it was pointed out that European lending to American companies had rocketed from \$447 million in 1969 to \$2.5 billion in 1970.

Until recently European banks have been only too happy to make loans to American companies. What changed the climate was the failure of the Penn Central railroad, bringing in its wake a much harder look at all balance sheets. Only a month before the Penn Central declared bankruptcy, it had placed \$20 million of its notes with a group of small Swiss banks.

As the debt ratios of American subsidiaries have risen, several large American corporations, it was learned, are considering issuing new shares and selling them in Europe.

In making it easier for the average European investor to own American shares, the companies hope to widen their equity base while at the same time tempering European critics.

Few Optimistic Signs

Reports issued during the week contained little reason for great optimism about the economic situation. A government survey showed that manufacturers expect only a growth of 1 percent in their sales for the fourth quarter after a 2 percent gain in the current quarter. The latest report on consumer installment debt was rather bland, with the July volume holding virtually steady around June's level at \$44.3 million. And the latest reading on consumer confidence by the University of Michigan's quarterly survey found only a slight improvement.

The spending pattern of the consumer in the final months of the year—his reaction to the new auto models and new fashions—will be a crucial determinant in the course of the economy.

Consumer expenditures represent about two-thirds of the gross national production. The public's income and savings are at historic highs, but there is a question as to how lavishly the consumer will spend in view of all the economic and political uncertainty.

A preliminary report on August retail sales last Friday suggested that consumer spending was continuing last month. Business at this nation's stores last month dipped slightly from the July level to \$30.8 billion, down about \$100 million from the July volume and only 4 percent ahead of total sales in August of 1969. That there had not been a substantial price increase in the meantime, the total would have showed a decline from a year ago.

Warning From IMF

More disturbing than any other economic development last week was the warning on U.S. inflation sounded by the International Monetary Fund and the Federal Reserve's disclosure that the United States had switched from creditor to debtor in its dealings with foreign central banks during the last six months.

In its annual report, the IMF said rather pointedly: "The domestic stabilization plan developed by the authorities (in the United States) early in 1969 is clearly behind schedule in slowing the pace of price and cost increases and, at the same time, it has had a more severe impact on the real economy than was expected or hoped for."

The latest monetary statistics confirm the continuance of an aggressively easy money policy by the Federal Reserve that is related in part to seasonal considerations.

But many economists are asking how long the Fed can pursue such a policy, with the administration simultaneously running a heavy federal budget deficit, without posing a serious threat of renewed inflation.

There has been significant improvement in the price indexes lately as well as greatly increased productivity.

Cost-push inflation is continuing without respite, however, and the worry now is that prolonged resort to excessive monetary ease might revive the demand-pull inflation that subsided under the restraint of tight monetary and fiscal policy last year.

This would negate the benefits that came from the administration's engineered slowdown through fiscal and monetary actions. It would also impose new strains on the economy, which weathered the most severe shocks this year since the Great Depression.

The stock market was irregularly higher last week, but most of the leading market averages declined.

N.Y. Markets Sag on Business Uncertainty, Strained Foreign Ties

(Continued from Page 9)

few weeks. On Tuesday, the morning after the auto strike deadline and the day of peak quarterly bank loan demand, the Federal Reserve open market committee will be meeting in Washington to establish credit policy, as it does every three weeks or so.

A better line on the current state of the economy may be available in the next week or two when business data are released on activity in August. The expectation is that they will show some weakness after the surprisingly strong showing in July.

This was foreshadowed by the recent report that the unemployment rate last month edged up to 5.1 percent from 5 percent in July while nonfarm payroll employment was dropping by 82,000 persons and the average work-week in the nonfarm work-week was declining to 39.9 hours from 40.1.

The August figure for industrial production, therefore, may show a slight decline. Personal income and retail sales for last month may also be less satisfactory than in July. At the same time, business capital spending, another key economic indicator, may also be heading lower.

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There are 878 issues on the New York Stock Exchange that moved upward for the week, while 710 fell and 159 were unchanged.

Only The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks managed to push to the plus side, ending up 0.18 to 418.80.

The three other major market yardsticks posted moderate losses.

The Dow Jones Industrial Index was down 9.31 for the week at 761.84. The Standard & Poor's 500 index eased 0.31 to 82.82 and the Big Board's composite index slipped 0.07 to 45.04.

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Dromoland Castle

SWANS ART TREASURES TOURS AND NILE CRUISES

INDIA with Nepal and Sikkim

visiting Bombay, Agra, Jaipur, Shimla, Darjeeling, Kathmandu, Lhasa, and other famous places. Departures: Jan. 12; Feb. 11; March 9; April 7; May 5; June 3; July 1; Aug. 1; Sept. 1; Oct. 1; Nov. 1.

INDIA with Ceylon

visiting Delhi, Agra, Panchpur, Shimla, Darjeeling, Kathmandu, Lhasa, and other famous places. Departures: Jan. 12; Feb. 11; March 9; April 7; May 5; June 3; July 1; Aug. 1; Sept. 1; Oct. 1; Nov. 1.

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PEANUTS

IT'S GONE. I CURED IT!
I THINK I'D BETTER TAKE YOU TO SEE THE VET.
NO NEED.
I DON'T HAVE TO GO TO THE VET. I'M WEARING A COPPER BRACELET.
IT'S COPPER, SEE? I'M WEARING A COPPER BRACELET. I'M CURED! THE PAIN IS GONE. YOU SAW WE WERE GOING TO THE VET?

B.C.

THE LATEST THING IN MEN'S FASHION...HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?
LET ME PUT IT THIS WAY...
YOU JUST NUDGED THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT OVER THE TOP

MAIL ABNER

ANYLL-URE-CORP. SAVE MORE LYL GRANDSONZ?
DINNER IS SERVED. MR. FLEASPECK.
SHUT THE WINDOW, GAYLARD?
THAT RACKET IS DEAFENING!!

BEETLE BAILEY

BEETLE! WHAT HAPPENED?
GOT IN A FIGHT WITH A GUY FROM "D" COMPANY.
DID YOU BEAT HIM?
I KNOCKED HIM OUT WITH ONE PUNCH.
HAD TO WAIT A WHILE FOR AN OPENING, THOUGH

MISS PEACH

MISS CRYSTAL, HOW COME YOU NEVER GOT MARRIED?
FRANKLY, DEAR, I WAS NEVER ASKED.
LOOK, IF YOU'RE GOING TO WAIT UNTIL YOU'RE ASKED, YOU'LL NEVER GET MARRIED...

BUZZ SAWYER

I'VE SAID WHIP CRAWLEY IS A RASCAL, MR. BLOCK. I'LL PLAY A RECORDING WE MADE AND LET YOU BE THE JUDGE.
BUT, WHIP, NOW YOU GONNA GET WHIRLY BARKS KICKED OUT AS PRESIDENT SO YOU CAN TAKE HIS PERCS?
THE NEXT VOICE IS WHIP'S.
EASY! YOU BEEN WONDERING WHY WE'RE COLLECTING TAPES OF WHAT THE BIG SHOTS SAY.
SOME TAPES CAN BE USED FOR "BLACKMAILING." OTHERS, WITH A LITTLE DOCTCKING, CAN MAKE SMART GUYS LIKE BARKY BARKS SOUND LIKE FOOLS.

WIZARD OF ID

YOUR TESTIMONIAL DINNER SHOULD BE A HUGE SUCCESS THIS YEAR.
EVERY SEAT IS SOLD OUT.
WHERE IS IT BEING HELD THIS YEAR?
LET ME SEE, HERE...
FLIP FLIP FLIP
...IN A PHONE BOOTH.

REX MORGAN M.D.

IF IT'S THE LAST THING I DO, BECKE ADAM IS NOT GOING TO TREAT ANOTHER PATIENT IN THIS HOSPITAL.
CALM DOWN, STACE!
DON'T YOU GO OFF MAKING TROUBLE FOR HIM? FOR ONE THING, I INTEND TO HAVE HIM TREAT ME!
BUT YOU'RE THE ONE WHO PHONED ME AT THE TENNIS CLUB THIS MORNING, BE MOANING THE FACT THAT NO ONE WAS GIVING YOU ANY ATTENTION.
AND YOU SHOULD KNOW YOUR FATHER WELL ENOUGH BY NOW TO REALIZE THAT I'M NOT HAPPY UNLESS I'M COMPLAINING ABOUT SOMETHING!

POGO

SNAKES IN GOVERNMENT GOT A LONG DISTINGUISHED CAREER...
YEAH?
YOU DECIDE THE MEAT LOOK AT THE TRIBUTE. The Earth don't like a snake revere. Her winter weeds are covered POETRY, SHELLEY, STANCS, MINE.
WELL, FOR ONE THING, IT'S A CLEAR CASE OF TOTAL OBSCURATION.
YEAH, WELL, SHAME A HAND.
A HAND? YOU'RE KEEPING?
YEAH?

RIP KIRBY

PAM AND I ARE GOING TO LOOK AROUND MANITO, DESMOND. IF YOU WANT US, WE'LL BE EASY TO FIND.
VERY WELL, SIR. I'LL TRY TO MAKE SOME ORDER OUT OF THESE GHOSTLY ACCOMMODATIONS.
THIS IS WORSE THAN I IMAGINED. IF I HOPE I HAVEN'T BROUGHT YOU ON A WILD-BOOGE CHASE.
IT WOULD BE MONKEYS IF ANYTHING, PAM. SHIPPING ANIMALS AND TROPICAL FISH IS ABOUT THE ONLY INDUSTRY LEFT HERE...
ON, LOOK! FORBES & JAMESON! OUR FIRST CLUE.

BLONDIE

I DON'T FEEL LIKE GOING TO THE OFFICE TODAY.
CALL MR. DITHERS AND TELL HIM I HAVE BUMBLEBEE FEVER.

DAGWOOD:
THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS BUMBLEBEE FEVER!

HOW DO YOU KNOW I'M NOT THE FIRST PERSON TO HAVE IT?

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

The world team championship title was won this year by the United States for the first time since 1964, and the full account of the victory of the Dallas Aces in Stockholm is now available from the American Contract Bridge League, 126 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

The price for the 224-page book is \$3, which represents magnificent value for the enthusiast. The book includes more than 300 deals, many of them analyzed in depth, full information about the contestants and their systems, and a history of the world championship.

There was less drama in this championship than in many previous years, largely because it was clear from the beginning that the Dallas Aces were the best players in the field. The diagrammed deal is from the final against Taiwan, whose team distinguished itself by finishing in the runner-up spot for the second straight year.

Most players with the South hand would be content to bid three hearts on the second round, after one heart has been overcalled with one spade and both suits have been raised. But the American South was Bob Hamman, who is always an aggressive bidder. He jumped to four hearts, and probably regretted his enterprise when West led the spade king and the dummy appeared.

There were seven sure tricks available in the major suits, so three were needed from the minor suits. As West had made a vulnerable overcall, he could be expected to have at least one of the missing key cards, the diamond king and the club ace. If he held both, there was a simple way to make 10 tricks.

If South had drawn trumps at once, he would have used up an important entry to dummy. So he ducked the opening spade lead, won the spade continuation and led the club seven. When West ducked, the declarer also ducked in dummy. East won with the ten, and whatever he played South was on the road to 10 tricks.

NORTH (D)
♠ 5 4 3
♥ A 4 3
♦ Q 8 6
♣ K 8 5 3

WEST
♠ K Q 10 8 6
♥ J 2
♦ J 7 4
♣ A J 4

EAST
♠ J 9 7
♥ 9 5
♦ K 10 5 3 2
♣ Q 10 6

SOUTH
♠ A 3
♥ K Q 10 8 7 5
♦ A 7 2
♣ 9 7 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♠
2 ♥ 2 ♠ 4 ♥ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the spade king.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

RUDY SPIRITS
BARKES STIRNDELLS
URGENT MOONSHOTS
BEER ALARMS ETTA
GLARE CEST
STARLIT APO
RESPIRATORS GEARED
ASTRILITE TIGROSE
WITLING PATAHINITE
AYS ODDNESS
IRIN TRIVIES
HID AWAKEN ARAB
ITISCOPE TUDINE
STOPOVER NAADINE
STIARED RUJISE

BOOKS

STRATEGY FOR TOMORROW
By Hanson W. Baldwin. Harper & Row. 377 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Lloyd Norman

WHEN a NATO fleet exercise called "Mainbrace" in 1962 landed U.S. marines at Skagen, a bleak beachhead in Denmark, a local Danish newspaper appeared from the mist-shrouded village nearby and intercepted the first American newspaperman to be seen. "Where's Hanson Baldwin?" he inquired. He wanted to interview the great Baldwin, Pulitzer prize-winner and long-time military editor of *The New York Times*. Told that Baldwin was not present, the Dane turned away disappointed, as if uninterested in anyone else.

Baldwin has been America's foremost military affairs writer for about 40 years. He began his military writing in 1937 after three years as a Naval officer following his graduation from Annapolis in 1934. His books, magazine articles and news reports have established his world-wide reputation as a military analyst and strategist.

His new book amply demonstrates that he deserves to wear the mantle of Alfred Thayer Mahan, the Navy's 19th century seapower strategist.

In it Baldwin proposes "an oceanic strategy, modified to permit continental intervention but at times and places of our own choosing [as] the concept best suited to America's tomorrow." Such a strategy would require superior strategic forces, air power, land and sea-based missiles, an improved merchant marine, carefully selected forward bases, naval task forces, long range bombers, tactical air and small airborne units at bases such as Hawaii or Guam, augmented by rapid-moving amphibious forces. Backing these up would be a central strategic reserve in the U.S.

"Strategy for Tomorrow" appears to be heading in the same direction as the Nixon-Laird defense planning, which aims at cutting overseas commitments and troop deployments. Like the Nixon-Guam policy, Baldwin would maintain a low profile in Southeast Asia. He would pull out one of the two U.S. divisions from South Korea, but not abruptly, and he would slash U.S. ground forces in Germany to 85-95,000 men instead of the 250,000 now there.

Although Baldwin attributes our failure in Vietnam to policy decisions of the Kennedy-Johnson-McNamara leadership, he blames the government's over-optimism and deception for public dissatisfaction with the war, noting that the "public media share the blame." Baldwin denounces the "thirty-second pundits" of TV and the edito-

rial writers and columnists—particularly in *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, the bellwethers of American journalism—who have abandoned balance and fairness, lost perspective and accentuated the negative.

"In World War II the opposition of the left-wing intellectuals in the United States, who play such a large role in molding public opinion, was transformed to support for the war when Hitler invaded Russia," Baldwin writes. "And Hitler's persecution of the Jews unified the important and influential Jewish community in America—important alike in the publishing and other communications media in economics and finance, and in politics—against him. But in Vietnam, 'we were fighting against the Communists, no with them; there was no over-Jewish persecution; Jewish emotions in the United States were focused not on Vietnam but on the plight of Israel in the Middle East.'"

Baldwin feels the Jewish political influence has diverted U.S. policy from proper concern for its vital interests, which should be with the Arab states.

He discloses—and this is new if true—that "Israel is almost the world's sixth atomic power, she has nuclear weapons, or the capability of assembling them quickly. She has rockets of sufficient range to reach from her borders to the major Arab capitals. And her peoples and her government possess the ruthlessness and the determination to use—in extremis—any at all means to survive."

Baldwin concludes that over the long term, "it is clear that Israel cannot survive in an Arab sea, completely dominated by Russia and her satellite. Without the U.S. shield 'Israel is ultimately doomed.' He says Israel must be checked and "better balance" maintained between Israel and the Arabs.

Baldwin's medicine will go down well in the liberal circles he denounces. It will his suggestion that the U.S. cultivate the friendship of South Africa, Rhodesia and Spain because of their strategic positions.

As a global strategist Baldwin is hard-nosed, cold-blooded to a classic in his adherence to traditional Pentagon evaluations of what's good for the U.S., a what's bad for Moscow a faking.

Mr. Norman is military affairs correspondent for *Newsweek* magazine. He wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

DENNIS THE MENACE

YOU USED TO MAKE GOOD GLOPPY OATMEAL. NOW IT'S JUST SQUOOSHY!

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOARP
TIFAN
SEEBID
MEESID

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Sometimes connected with a state of unrest

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: EIGHT LURID HUMBLE ALMOST
Answer: This might be used for self-protection as a sewing circle—A THIMBLE

CROSSWORD By Will Wen

ACROSS

1 Crane's millen
6 Alphabet
10 Twenty bob in England
14 Proscribed
15 Girl of song
16 Language of Pakistan
17 Operatic figure
20 No longer active: Abbr.
21 Membership
22 Troquoians
23 Greek letter
24 Dais personality
27 Anger
30 Auto
35 Navy V.I.P.
36 Biblical name
37 Strauss opera
41 Jeanne d'Arc, for one
42 Doctrines
43 Practice
44 One after the other
47 Harp, etc.
48 Dazzling light

DOWN

49 Sixth sense
50 Tea fare
53 Luxuriant
55 Naval term
58 Cio Cio San
62 Heroic
63 Flat side
64 Navigational device
65 Loose power
66 Tropical timber tree
67 Sierra
1 Legatee
19 Six cubits
23 Prayer
25 Carping critic
26 Don
27 Style
28 Bret
29 Willow
31 L.B.J., for one
32 Encornium
33 Comes up
35 Norse gods
38 Naïd of silents
39 Place for brevity
40 Dripping
45 Paderewski
46 Turkish standard
47 Denomination
50 Merganser
51 Spanish mantle
52 Trigg's spouse
54 Virginia willow
55 Hair style
56 Custard pastry
57 Newcastle's river
59 Roof ornament
60 Interdict
61 Caviar

